THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Chinese on the Municipal Council

By C. Y. W. Meng

Japanese Would Block Chinese Railway Program

The Postal Arrangement Between Peking and Nanking

By Hollington K. Tong

The Origin of the "Open Door"

By A. L. P. Dennis

Evolution of the Library Idea in China

By C. B Kwei

評論報

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1928

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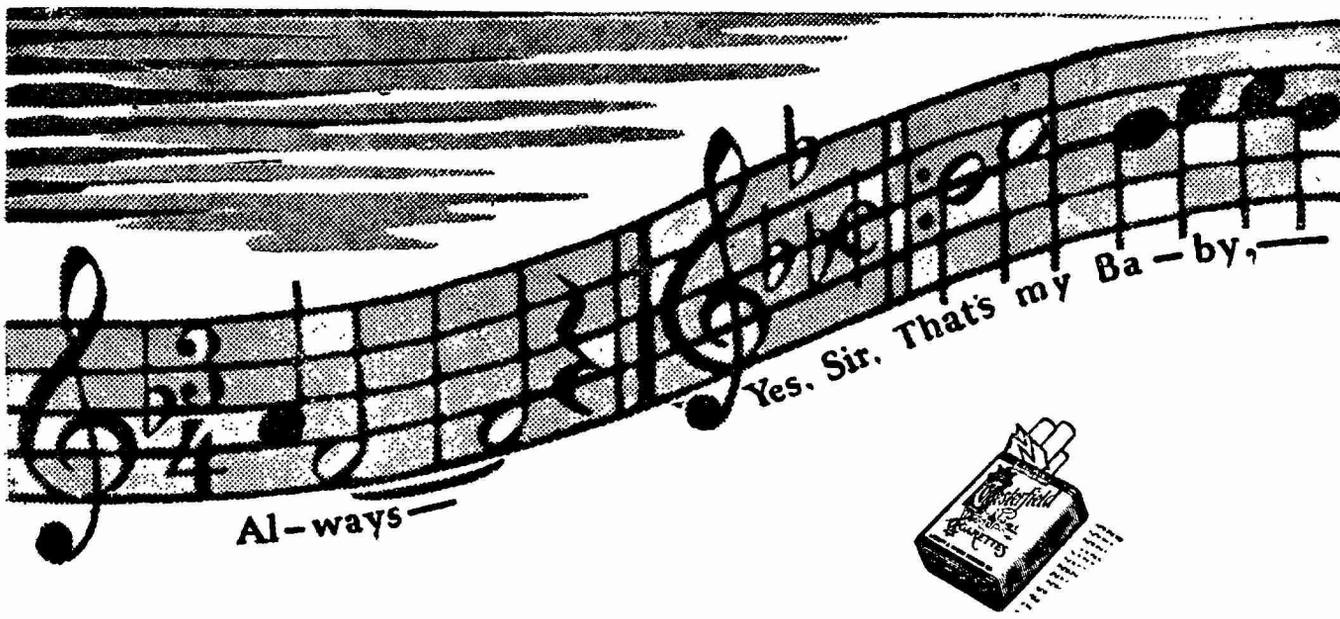

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...but watch how other smokers are changing to Chesterfield!

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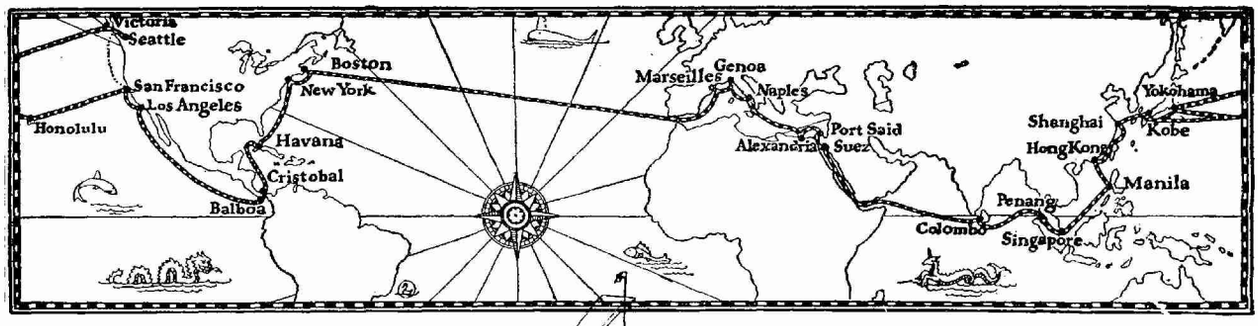

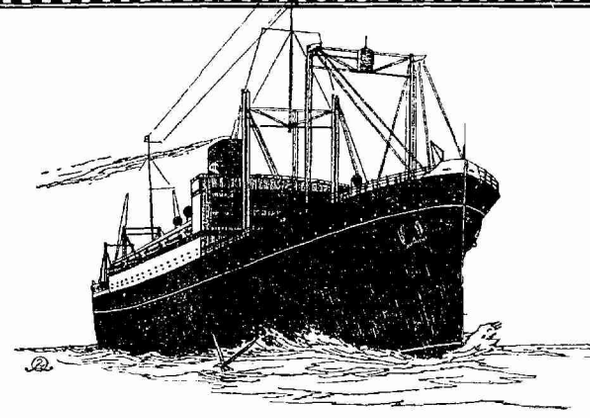

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ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
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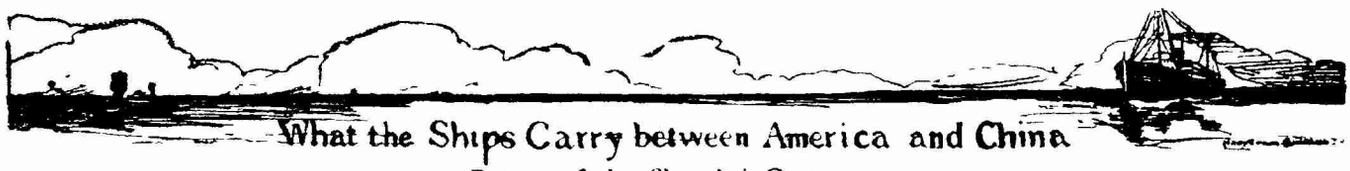

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

WEST CAYOTE, March 16.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	404
Oatmeal, Canned	,,	45
Oats, Rolled	,,	32
Paper, Kraft	,,	553
Timber:		
Softwood, Round Logs	Sup. ft.	187,524
Softwood Manufactured, Clear	Sup. ft.	74,313
Lathe	Mille	200

WEST HIMROD, March 16.

from U. S. A.

Ammonia, Sulphate of.	Pls.	759
Herrings, Salt	,,	4,350
Laths	Pcs.	500,000
Timber:		
Softwood, Manufactured	Sup. ft.	112,922
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	608,250

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, March 16.

from U. S. A.

Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.	5,304
Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Flour, Wheat	,,	883
Herrings, Fresh	,,	13
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Beds, Brass	Pcs.	6
,, Steel	,,	161
Motor-cars	,,	9
Cigarettes	Mille.	75,000

KNUDSEN March 17.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 6,350	Pls. 23,149

TAIYO MARU, March 23.

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	162

To New York.

Pongees, Honan	,,	34
Skins, Raccoon	Pcs.	1,000

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1,63
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,818

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	83

To Honolulu.

Peanuts	,,	37

PRESIDENT GRANT, March 23.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 75 Pls.	75.20
White, other Ports	Bls. 15 ,,	15.00
Yellow, Hankow	Bls. 40 ,,	40.03
Yellow other Ports	Bls. 10 ,,	9.75
Silk, Waste, Filature: Wild, other Ports	Bls. 40 ,,	40.54
Pongees, Honan	,,	189,32
Silk, Waste: Shanghai	Bls. 46 ,,	149.42
Silk, Piece Goods	,,	18.76
Cantharides	,,	10
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	32
Feathers, Duck	,,	450
Wool, Sheep's	,,	399
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	103
Skins, Wild Cat	Pcs.	1,978
,, Civet Cat	,,	1,190
,, Doe	,,	4,970
,, Dog	,,	600
,, Marmot	,,	31,511
,, Mole	,,	9,000
,, Raccoon	,,	4,500
,, Sheep	,,	24,000
,, Weasel	,,	25,549
,, Rabbit	,,	6,572
Lamb Leg Plates	,,	1,654
Carpets and Rugs	Hk. Tls.	11,657

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	100

To Boston.

Walnuts, Shelled	,,	206

To Seattle.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	131
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	51
Egg Whole, Frozen	,,	360
Oil, Wood	,,	18,378
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	854

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Hankow	Bls. 5 ,,	5

To Philadelphia.

Rhubarb	,,	25

To Luzerne, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 10 ,,	9.97

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 155 ,,	153.35

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls 90 ,,	88.95

MALAYAN PRINCE, March 17.

from U. S. A.

Steel Tubes	Pls.	88
Steel, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	907
Wire Shorts	,,	886
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,610
Tin Plate Scraps	,,	496
Cement	,,	465
Starch Corn	,,	1,436
Fibre Sheets	,,	10
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,103
Lead-foil and Tinfoil,	,,	539
Paints	,,	31
Paper, Coated	,,	1,316
,, Waxed	,,	12
Petrolatum	,,	54
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,640
,, Stalk	,,	284
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	56
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	11,079
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,151,382
,, Bullion	,,	248,590

ANNISON CITY, March 17.

From U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	4,613
Lead-foil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	561
Steel Sheets	,,	3,165
Steel, Galvanized: Shorts, Plain	,,	79
Wire Rope	,,	115
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,233
Cigarettes	Mille	60,000

TUGELA, March 19.

From U. S. A.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	39
Iron Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	95
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	52
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Cloth	,,	7
Antimony, Oxide	,,	18
Bronze Powder	,,	1
Cheese	,,	7
Flour, Corn	,,	6
Indigo Grains, Artificial: 45 per cent	,,	10
Starch	,,	9
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,515
,, Prepared	,,	12
,, Scrabs	,,	796
,, Stalk	,,	285
Cigarettes	,,	2,560
Milk, Malted	Doz.	8

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

April 17. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990

Market Closed Firm Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	159¾	163½
American Can (Common)	85	85⅞
American Radiator (Common)	149½	149½
Anaconda Copper (Common)	67⅝	68¼
Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	76½	77
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	181⅜	181¾
American Tobacco "B"	169⅞	172½
Bank of Montreal	373	395
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	65⅛	64½
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	—	124
Canadian Pacific Railway	210	209
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	69	70
Cerro de Pasco	67	69⅝
Coty Incorporated	145	145⅞
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	386	380
Fox Film "A"	81¾	81
General Motors (Common)	195¾	193⅛
International Match, Pfd.	110⅝	109⅜
International Product Corp.	78½	78½
International Nickel (Common)	90½	89⅝
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	107⅜	117
Madison Square Garden	—	87¾
Missouri Pacific, 5% Pfd.	30	30⅛
New York Central (Common)	179	179⅜
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	70	69¼
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	40⅛	42
Pacific Gas & Electric	47½	47½
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	170	164½
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	141⅛	144
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	64⅝	68
Schults Retail Stores (Common)	64	65½
Southern Railway (Common)	146⅝	147½
Standard Oil of California	58¼	61⅜
,, ,, of New Jersey	41⅜	44⅜
Standard Oil of New York	—	32⅝
,, ,, of Indiana	79	80
Texas Corporation (Common)	55½	59¾
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	121¾	117¼
Union Carbide	157¾	157¼
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	194¼	195
Wright Aeronautical	126	127½
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	77⅜	77⅞
United States Rubber (Common)	43⅛	44⅜
United States Realty & Imp Co.	76½	78
United States Steel	150¼	148¼
N. German Lloyd, 6%—1946	94⅞	95
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½ 1952	96¾	96¼
General Cigar	70	71½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	74⅛	75½
Lorillard Company (Common)	42	43¼

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd&4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.10	12.35	14.20	16.10	18.10	19.35	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.42	13.05	14.59	16.41	18.42	20.12	22.13
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10	13.05	13.29	15.30	17.03	19.07		—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44		—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36		1.06
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35		2.50
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32				4.33
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00					6.14
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		18.57					7.02
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.49		15.40	19.19		20.30					8.42

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd&4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				6.55	9.10			9.25	12.30		16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.43	10.46			11.40	14.30		18.54	0.24
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28		19.50	1.26
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44		21.11	3.03
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47		22.15	4.35
Soochow	,,	6.30	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51			6.14
Kunshan	,,	7.21	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42			—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47	13.27	14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—			—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.49	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31	20.50		7.52
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	14.15	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55	21.19		8.16

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Loca
			*	*	*	*			*		*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	Zahkou	d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46
							Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.04	Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58	
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47	
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07	
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35							
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45	
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25

Note:—Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restaurant.

Chinese Government Railways

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Shanchow: 800 Kilometers

In Construction: From Shanchow to Sianfu: 250 Kilometers

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This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Honan and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train, runs twice a week, connects Hsuchow with Chengchow. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further detailed particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Traffic Manager at Chengchow, Honan.

44-275

SMOKE

CAPSTAN

CIGARETTES

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密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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VOLUME XLIV SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1928 NUMBER 8

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Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER FOR SHANGHAI!

AMONG the various American interests which have been trying for sometime to establish an American newspaper in Shanghai, Mr. Carl Crow seems to be the first in the field through the purchase of *The Evening News*, an afternoon paper which has had a rather precarious existence and popularly has been looked upon as an organ of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden warlord. The plant now belonging to *The Evening News* was actually purchased by Mr. Eugene Chen several years ago for the publication of his *Shanghai Gazette*, a radical Kuomintang organ, but when Mr. Chen departed from Shanghai his newspaper passed into other hands and finally turned up under another name as the organ of the Mukden dictator at the opposite end of the Chinese political compass from where it started. Now, according to an announcement appearing on the front page of the paper, it has been purchased through foreclosure proceedings by Mr. Crow. Aside from the announcement that his backers are Americans, nothing has yet been stated regarding the financial or commercial interests which are backing the enterprise. Americans and Chinese will be glad to hear this news and will wish Mr. Crow and his associates the fullest possible success, for there is a great need of an American newspaper in Shanghai, a need which has been keenly felt since the passing of *The China Press* to British control. Although business in Shanghai is in a bad way due to the present unsettled political situation, this should be a good time to start a real American newspaper in Shanghai because of the waning influence of the *North-China Daily News*, the "official" British organ which is now controlled by a local clique of reactionary foreign interests and in recent years has been used as a vehicle for reactionary propaganda which has had the effect of discrediting the good name of Shanghai both in China and abroad. Mr. Crow therefore shows good judgment in taking over *The Evening News*, which, if published as a genuine American newpaper, should shortly win a place for itself in this cosmopolitan community. Being in the afternoon field it will not come into direct competition with the morning newspapers and there should be sufficient business in Shanghai to support it. The morning newspaper field in Shanghai is occupied by three newspapers, the *North-China Daily News*, *The China Press* and the *Shanghai Times*, all being of British nationality, but owing to the decreasing influence and prestige of the *North-China Daily News*, popularly known as the "official" British organ, and the passing of *The China Press* to non-American control, *The Shanghai Times* has gradually become the leading foreign newspaper in the Port due to its liberal editorial viewpoint and impartiality in the presentation of the news.

Japan Would Block Chinese Railway Program In Manchuria

THE Japanese government-owned South Manchuria Railway, which the Chinese term "an instrument of Japanese aggression" is all-pervading in its propaganda. A few weeks ago an American who has charge of the South Manchuria Railway's propaganda in China traveled down the China coast from Manchuria to Manila, stopping off at the various ports to tell the world that Japan has no objections whatever to competing railway lines which the Chinese are constructing in Manchuria. Then in the April number of *Foreign Affairs*, N. Y., we find an exhaustive article on the same subject by Mr. K. K. Kawakami, who is Japan's chief propagandist in the United States. The American propagandist who has charge of the South Manchuria's propaganda on this side of the Pacific was here about a month ago. The article on the same subject by Mr. Kawakami appeared in America about a month ago, or almost simultaneously with the propaganda on this side. In both cases the public was told that Japan does not object to the new Chinese railway program, although Mr. Kawakami stated in his article that Japan has no objections, "provided Japan is consulted previously."

This map illustrates the railway situation in Manchuria. The Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria line runs from Port Arthur to Changchun. The jointly-controlled Sino-Russian Chinese-Eastern line runs from Manchuli to Pogranichnaya on the border between Manchuria and Siberia. The other lines, chiefly branches radiating from the South Manchuria Railway either in operation or under construction, are Chinese owned. The obvious purpose of the Chinese in their railway program in Manchuria is to break the monopoly of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway which the Chinese term "an instrument of Japanese aggression."

NOW we will see how the propaganda jibes with the facts: On April 9 or about a month following the circulation of the propaganda referred to in the preceding paragraph, the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news service circulated a story to the local foreign and Chinese press in Shanghai which referred to the attempt of the Chinese to connect the Peking-Mukden and Mukden-Hailung railways. The Japanese news report concluded with the following significant paragraph:

"The Japanese authorities are extremely offended by the insulting attitude of the Chinese authorities. It is learned that the Japanese authorities are prepared to take a drastic action to protect Japan's interests, should China fail to accept the Japanese demand."

Thus we have the usual situation of Japanese propagandists spreading one kind of information while the actual actions of the Japanese authorities are in an opposite direction. And to prove that the Japanese authorities meant business when they talked about "drastic action" the *Toho* news servic in another dispatch from Peking on April 11 con tained the following statement:

"The South Manchuria Railway authorities (today) rejected transportation by the South Manchuria Railway of some 1,200 troops under Gen. Chang Yao chen, stationed in Nungan and Changling, which were ordered to be moved today and in addition refused transportation for 1,000 cavalry horses. The South Manchuria Railway authorities are prepared to cut connection with the Chinese railways as a further counter-measure if the Chinese authorities fail to alter their attitude."

IN order to understand what is now going on in Manchuria, it is necessary to explain that Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden warlord is now fighting with his back to the wall against the Nationalists who have him and his allies hemmed in within the confines of Chihli and Shantung provinces with the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria at his back. Marshal Chang Tso-ling must use the South Manchuria Railway for transporting his troops and munitions and in case he is defeated he will need the South Manchuria line in order to retreat. The Japanese know this full well, hence they take advantage of his precarious position to enforce their demands in respect to the competing railways which Chinese interests have been engaged in constructing in Manchuria for several years and regarding which the Japanese have long been fully aware. However, they take advantage of Chang's present delicate position to force the Peking Government, which Chang controls, to come to an agreement regarding the

competing Chinese lines. The particular matter which the Japanese are opposing is the plan of the Chinese to connect the Peking-Mukden line (Chinese owned) with the Mukden-Hailung line (also Chinese owned). The connected lines, which cross the Japanese-owned South Manchuria line at Mukden would give the Chinese a competing line connecting Peking with Hailungcheng, a considerable portion of which parallels the Japanese line. The Japanese also claim that the Chinese railway authorities in Manchuria have recently transferred considerable rolling stock from the Taonan-Ankouchi line (Chinese-owned but mortgaged to the Japanese) to the Mukden-Hailung line, which is Chinese-owned. The Japanese claim that the transference of this rolling stock is a violation of a loan contract, but the Chinese Minister of Communications in Peking disputes this point and has circulated an interview in the Chinese press to this effect. The Chinese purpose in transferring the rolling stock was obviously for the purpose of making preparations for the linking of the Peking-Mukden and Mukden-Hailung lines. There can, of course, be little sympathy for Marshal Chang Tso-ling in his present predicament for he has dug the hole which the Japanese are now pushing him. But there is sympathy for the Chinese people whose rights are being prejudiced by the Japanese at this time. The Japanese are now trying to force Chang Tso-ling into an agreement which would place the Japanese-Government-owned South Manchuria Railway system in absolute control of the new railways which the Chinese have been constructing in Manchuria for the very purpose of making themselves independent of the Japanese railway monopoly in Manchuria. It was for the carrying out of this project that the South Manchuria Railway was trying a few months ago to borrow G.$30,000,000 from J. P. Morgan and Company and the National City Bank of New York and in support of which the agents of the United States Steel Corporation in the Far East were conducting a propaganda, the steel corporation hoping to obtain the contract for rails, bridge-forms and rolling stock.

THE outcome of the pressure which the Japanese Government is now applying to Marshal Chang Tso-ling and his Peking Government is not known, and probably will not be known for some time but the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news service in its recent reports indicate that the crisis "may be averted" through the Peking Government's complying with the Japanese demands. Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking, has held numerous conferences with Chang Tso-ling and the officials of the Peking Government during the past few days. On April 14 the *Toho* report from Peking stated that Mr. Lo Wen-kan, the Peking Foreign Minister had promised Mr. Yoshizawa that the railway rolling stock belonging to the Taonan-Ankouchi line might be returned shortly. Then on April 11 there was another statement by the same news agency indicating "that the Chinese are now taking a somewhat moderate attitude and are considering measures for the settlement of the trouble." This report concluded with the following, "It is understood that the Japanese Minister intends to try to find a solution without resoting to strong measures, *if the Chinese authorities reflect on themselves and show sincerity in settling the affair.*" However, on the other side, the Acting-Minister of Communications at Peking, Mr. Chang Yin-kuei, appears to be taking an independent stand despite the efforts of Marshal Chang Tso-ling and his Foreign Minister to come to an agreement with the Japanese on the question. In an interview broadcasted to the Chinese press on April 12 he declared:

> "The present railway issues between China and Japan reflect the injustice and high-handed policy which Japan has been adopting toward China for many years. We have been told that the Japanese military authorities intend to take drastic action in dealing with the question, but I believe that suppression of Chinese opinion by force will bring about no settlement of a permanent nature. If Japan desires to be successful in Manchuria she should carry on her relations with China in a spirit of friendliness. Obviously it is not right for Japan to bring up this question at this time when we are in a critical position. I am determined to maintain my position on the transference of the rolling stock and the linking-up of the railways, for this is purely a matter concerned with the sovereignty of China."

At the time this statement was given to the Chinese press, the Acting-Minister of Communications also made public the text of the agreement between China and Japan covering the purchase of the rolling stock on the Taonan-Ankouchi line, which showed that there is nothing in the contract preventing the Chinese from transferring the cars and locomotives from one of their lines to the other. This contract shows, according to the Peking communications official, that the Japanese have no right whatever behind their present protest and that the Japanese action is being taken at this time purely for the purpose of forcing Marshal Chang Tso-ling into an agreement regarding the whole railway question. If Japan can put this over, she doubtless thinks that she can make it stand in the event Marshal Chang Tso-ling is driven out of North China and the Nationalists come into power throughout the whole country.

SPACE is too limited and the situation too complicated for a detailed discussion of the railway situation in Manchuria, but briefly this territory which consists of some 370,000 square miles with a population of some 20,000,000 has about 2,900 miles of railway in operation. Of this mileage, the Chinese own about 1,100 miles, the Russians 1.100 miles and the Japanese about 700 miles. The Russian railways are all included in the Chinese-Eastern system and are half controlled and managed by the Chinese who receive half of the net revenues, The Chinese receive nothing from the Japanese-owned South Manchuria system despite the fact that the line traverses Chinese territory. Many of the Chinese-owned lines have been financed through money borrowed by Marshal Chang Tso-ling from the South Manchuria line. Knowing that they will never be able to dislodge the Japanese from the South Manchuria line short of a war, the Chinese have adopted the usual Chinese circuitous method of defeating the Japanese railway monopoly by the construction of competing lines. This work has been going on for several years and the Japanese have known all about it. Now they suddenly dig up a secret treaty which they allege was signed by China and Japan in 1905 which contains a clause binding the Chinese "not to construct . . . any branch line in the neighborhood of and parallel to the South Manchuria line, or any branch line which would be prejudicial to the interests of the above mentioned railway." The Chinese dispute the authenticity of this alleged treaty, but the Japanese now suddenly produce the treaty and demand that the Chinese

discontinue construction of their railways, or make an agreement with the Japanese line which would have the effect of placing the Japanese in control of all the railways in Manchuria except the Sino-Russian controlled Chinese-Eastern line. In the propaganda which the Japanese spread abroad they always make much of the dependence of their Empire upon food supplies from Manchuria, apparently overlooking the fact that this is Chinese territory and if any nation has a prior claim upon Manchuria's foodstuffs. it is China's own 400,000,000 of people. For the past half dozen years the Chinese residents of the over-populated seaboard provinces such as Shantung have been flocking into Manchuria by the millions in order to take advantage of the cheap lands and opportunities there provided for earning a livlihood. Manchuria is an outlet for her surplus population and as a source of food supply for her millions. For Japan to say that she has claims upon Manchuria as a source of food supply for her "over populated" islands, is about as logical as it would be for the United States Government to lay claim to Canada as a future source of food supply for the American people!

JAPANESE FLEET'S VISIT TO HONGKONG

THERE are some who profess to see significance in the recent visit of the Japanese fleet to Hongkong, particularly in view of the fact that somewhat strained relations between Japan and England have existed for a considerable time over the question of China policy. The semi-official Japanese *Toho* new service was most enthusiastic in its reports of the welcome which the Japanese fleet received at the hands of British officialdom at Hongkong. The following is a sentence from one of the reports last week, "The Japanese are overwhelmed by the ardent welcome of the British Navy and the friendship between the British and Japanese navies surpasses everything." The Japanese fleet which visited Hongkong consisted of some thirty men-of-war including the first-class battleships Nagato and Mutsu of 33,000 tons each, the pride of the Imperial Japanese Navy. Some 6,000 Japanese bluejackets were given shore leave in the British colony and according to the *Toho* report, "the Colony was literally flooded, the influx of Japanese bluejackets being more than four times the local Japanese population in Hongkong." The Japanese fleet entered Hongkong harbor on the morning of April 9 and was met by three British naval seaplanes. Then there followed the usual exchange of courtesy visits on the part of Admiral Kato of the Japanese fleet and the British civil and naval officials at Hongkong. The British Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong gave an elaborate banquet in honor of the visiting Japanese naval officials which was largely attended. It was presided over by Mr. T. G. Weall, Chairman, who toasted the Japanese Navy saying, "Hongkong is largely interested in Japanese affairs and the commercial prosperity of the Japanese nation. Therefore, it affords us particular pleasure to participate in this practical demonstration of the solidarity of the friendship which exists and has existed for many years between the Japanese and British nations. It is a propitious omen for the future and cannot have other results than a stabilization of the general conditions in the Far East and will bring to fruition those objects and principles for which we are all working. The interests of the Colony are bound up with the trade of Japan and China, hence what Britain wants is peace and security coupled with a general policy ensuring fair and equal treatment on the part of all nations. The visit of the Japanese fleet to Hongkong has enabled us to visualize Japanese efficiency and the discipline of the Japanese units and the strides which Japan has made among the civilized nations of the world." Admiral Kato, commander of the Japanese fleet responded to this with equally friendly words, "We come and go to our friends as bearers of the good-will of the Japanese nation in order to cement further the good neighborship and solidarity of the nations bordering the Pacific which is becoming tighter and tighter in recent years. I hope that Hongkong will continue to play the important role she has played in past years for peace and welfare of the Far East."

CHINA AS A MARKET FOR PHILIPPINE SUGAR

IT has been said that oil frequently agitates rather than stills troubled waters. In the same way it may be said that sugar, sweet as it tastes, is often the subject of bitter controversy. So far as the sugar industries of the United States, the Philippines, Cuba and China are concerned, the most interesting fact to be noted is that in 1926, the last year for which Customs statistics are available, out of about thirty million taels worth of white sugar which was imported to China in that year, more than six million taels worth came from Cuba. This fact is somewhat obscured by it being listed, in the Chinese statistics, under the heading "Mexico and Central America (including Panama)", but from other sources it is learned that no less than a quarter of a million tons of Cuban sugar was marketed in Far Eastern countries last year.

As nearly as can be approximated, China's annual consumption of sugar is thirteen million piculs, of which nine million piculs are imported—Java, Japan, the Philippines and Cuba being the supplying countries, with Hongkong as an important refining center. There are fifteen piculs to a ton. Extreme jealousy exists between the sugar producers of the Philippines and Cuba, and with good reason, although the shipping of Cuban sugar to the Far East, which normally would be Filipino territory, does not enter into the matter.

CUBA, it will be remembered, was at one time a ward of the United States, as the Philppines are now. Cuba is America's principal supplier of sugar and Cuba has an advantage over other foreign countries of a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular U.S. import duty on sugar, but even so Cuban sugar has to pay considerably over a cent a pound duty into the United States, whereas Filipino sugar goes in free. Fortunately for Cuba, the possible output of sugar from the Philippines under existing conditions, is, as compared with Cuba, rather small, although it is to be noted that the yearly production in the Philippines is increasing, and last year reached more than half a million tons—which is, however, far from the figure given by the late General Wood, in an interview in Seattle shortly before his death, that the Philippines had a potential capacity of five million tons, a statement which temporarily caused cold shivers to run down the Cuban spine. The Cubans at present are trying out a restrictive sugar scheme somewhat similar to the Stevenson rubber restriction act. Naturally, for something like 300,000 tons of sugar to come into the United States free of duty from Manila, rather puts a dent in the restriction scheme; and the Cubans, or rather the American owners of sugar estates in Cuba, are doing

their atmost to secure legislation not only to restrict the amount of Filipino sugar, but also to make it pay duty. In the last analysis sugar must come from the land, and American capitalists interested in the Philippine refining industry are carrying on active propaganda to have the sugar-cane area in the Philippines greatly increased. American capital is, naturally, somewhat timid, owing to the uncertainty of the future political status of the Islands, although the immediate prospects of the Filipinos securing their independence seem rather dim. The modern method of producing sugar is that known as centrifugal—the older method, still in use to the extent of about twenty per cent in the Philippines, produces what is known as muscovados. There is only one market for the latter—China. Nearly all of the Filipino centrifugal sugar goes to the United States, and, of course, free of duty.

THE Philippine Islands in 1926 supplied China with Tls. 2,633,265 worth of brown sugar out of a total import of Tls. 10,774,868. In other grades Filipine sugar is imported to a very small extent. It has already been mentioned that Cuba supplied a large proportion of China's imports of white sugar. The figures are: Cuba, Tls. 6,200,085; Dutch Indies, Tls. 16,124,221. Hongkong's share in this trade has declined very markedly. For example in 1924, Hongkong supplied more than ten million taels' worth; in 1926 less than four millions. China's average yearly importation of white sugar is about Tls. 30,000,000. Japan leads in supplying China with refined sugar, her share being a little over half of the almost forty million taels' worth of this grade of sugar which China imports annually. Hongkong's share is about fourteen millions, the balance being shared by several other countries. Practically all of Japan's sugar which is imported into China is produced on the island of Formosa.

All that has been written above refers to cane sugar. It is interesting to note that the world's supply of sugar is about equally divided between that made from beets and that made from cane. It is likewise interesting to note that the two kinds of sugar require entirely different kinds of climate, the northern limit of practical sugar-cane growing touching the southern limit of practical sugar beet growing—that is, in the northern hemisphere.

A start has been made in cultivating the sugar beet in North China. In this connection the *Sugar News*, published at Manila, in its issue of last May stated:

> "Like India, China has great possibilities as a sugar producing region. Southern China affords vast areas for sugar cane cultivation, while northern China is reported to be making an earnest effort to develop sugar beet culture, which previously was reported as unsuitable to the region on account of the short maturing season. With its suitable soil and abundant cheap labor, China should be able to produce sufficient sugar to supply half of the world's demand. However, the old methods of cultivation and manufacture still prevail, making it impossible for China to compete with Java and Japan."

HAS SHANGHAI STARTED ITS ANTI-GAMBLING DRIVE?

SEVERAL days ago the French municipal police raided a gambling establishment in their Concession and employes of the place were fined in the French Court. Then last Sunday the police of the International Settlement raided two other alleged gambling places, one on Bubbling Well Road and the other on Yates Road. All three of these places were so-called "roulette" establishments and according to reports in the press were being operated under the extraterritorial protection of certain "Latin" consuls in Shanghai. If this action of the local municipal police is the beginning of a gambling clean-up in Shanghai, it will receive the approval of the public generally, both foreigners and Chinese. But if the police are to limit their activities to a few of the "roulette" places protected by the so-called Latin Consuls and do nothing to stop the major gambling institutions in Shanghai, which are protected under British corporate regulations then there will be general condemnation, for as stated in a previous discussion of this subject more than ninety percent of the major gambling institutions on the China coast are operated either under British law or in spite of British law under British extraterritorial privileges in China. Of these institutions the Shanghai Race Club is the greatest offender in that it annually prostitutes thousands, yes, tens of thousands of persons, foreigners and Chinese alike through the sale of Champion "sweep" tickets. These tickets sell for $10 each and the returns for the spring race meeting alone run into the millions of dollars, of which the Race Club keeps twenty percent and distributes the balance in the form of prizes, the highest amounting to more than $200,000. As a result of the tempting bait, these tickets are purchased throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Republic from Siberia to French Indo-China and from the Yellow Sea to Tibet. Syndicates are formed and the tickets are split up into fractions with chances selling as low as ten cents each in order to bring them within reach of the lowliest Chinese coolie who stakes the price of a bowl of rice on the chance of winning a vast fortune. The sale of tickets in the "A" and "B" sweep lotteries is supposed to be limited to members of the Race Club, but speculators manage in some way or other to obtain large blocks of tickets which are sold wholesale at an advanced price above the original cost of $10. This has been particularly true this spring in respect to the "A" sweep, these tickets now being peddled about on the streets and at the Chinese money-exchange shops where they sell from $12 to $14 each. Persons who may question this statement will find the tickets on display at Chinese money-exchange shops on Avenue Edward VII and Avenue Joffre. In the International Settlement, they are not displayed publicly, but the tickets may be purchased nevertheless at a price slightly in excess of the price charged in the French Concession.

SINCE this whole institution is contrary to British law, Sir Sidney Barton, the British Consul-General at Shanghai has the power to stop this business immediately, but he does not take this action because the Shanghai Race Club is an established "society" institution and receives official protection despite the fact that it is contrary to both British and Chinese law. The demoralizing effect of permitting this institution to operate in China is self-evident for it depends for its profits upon a natural weakness of the Chinese people—the gambling evil. In other words it's simply another case of the foreigner—Europeans—taking advantage of his special position to prostitute the Chinese people through catering to their weaknesses. In view of the fact that the Shanghai Race Club is permitted to operate openly under official British sanction, we are now to have still further evils of the same character through the introduction of greyhound racing in Shanghai, some two or three companies of this kind being promoted at this time. All of these institutions are British and apparently have received the sanction of the

British Consul-General. The fact that many of our "best people" are share-holders and promoters of these gambling institutions, does not lessen the evil; rather the contrary. In view of the fact that the Chinese Nationalists have now come into power in this part of China and are examining into the foreigner's special position and his abuse of his privileges here, it is quite likely that a cry will shortly be raised against the foreign gambling monopolies which are maintained in Shanghai and other China ports. And rightly they should investigate into these institutions because aside from their inherent immorality, they annually drain vast sums of money out of China for which little return is made and while a few persons win handsome prizes the majority who invest their monsy lose it and have sound cause for blaming and suspecting the foreigner for their misfortune. And finally, the fact that the foreign authorities permit these major gambling institutions to operate naturally encourages the development of other gambling institutions of different character, but essentially the same from the standpoint of being a menace to the public. In view of the fact that the foreign authorities are either unwilling or unable to take action to stop this business, there is hope that the Nationalist Government will give the matter its attention, for, as stated in a previous discussion of this subject in *The Review*, if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had a small proportion of the money which will flow into the coffers of the Shanghai Race Club and the Greyhound Racing Clubs this spring, he could finance his Northern military expedition and probably have sufficient left over to cut a considerable slice off the Chinese national debt.

American Relief for China Famine Sufferers

The appalling conditions under which the population in the famine-stricken districts of Shantung, particularly on the Chihli border and in other parts of China are living—and dying—references to which have appeared in press dispatches during the past few months, have impelled the China International Famine Relief Committee to start a campaign to raise a G$10,000,000 relief fund in the United States.

The Commission's original plan was to raise a fund of Mex. $1,000,000 for relief, but the New York committee of that organization has now decided to raise G$10,000,000 in order to meet the need of all the areas affected in Honan, Shantung and the Yangtze Valley. The New York committee has delegated Mr. H. J. Timperly, an Australian newspaper man in Peking, to proceed to Shantung to investigate conditions and make a report.

In the famine-stricken areas of Shantung most of the inhabitants are living on spare rations of chaff and cotton-seed. Owing to the failure of the crops the peasants do not have enough to eat, nor money to buy food, the price of which has doubled and tripled owing to the shortage. Land and personal property are unsalable, but children, and particularly young women, find a ready market, agents from other provinces having been sent to the stricken districts particularly for the purpose of buying them.

Four Chinese Named Deputy Commissioners of Customs

Four Chinese have been appointed Deputy Commissioners of Customs, according to authoritative Chinese reports. The four men named are: Wong Yun-za, assistant to the chief of the accounting office at Shanghai; Oong Zur-toung, chief of the returns office; Ho Chee-fai, acting assistant statistical secretary; and Ting wei-tang, chief Chinese secretary at Shanghai. The appointments have been made by F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, on instructions from A. H. F. Edwards, officiating Inspector-General of Customs at Peking. This is the first time in the history of the Customs service that Chinese have been appointed to such important positions. The appointments serve as one more reminder that the Chinese are making progress in their campaign to eventually gain complete control of the Customs service.

Chinese on the Municipal Council

BY C. Y. W. MENG

ONLY after more than sixty years of struggling for upholding the doctrine that "taxation must be accompanied by representation"; and only after another dozen years of negotiations; and only after being forced more or less by the unfavorable circumstances rather than animated by good-will, the Shanghai Municipal Council has at last announced its readiness to admit three Chinese to the Council and six others to the various committees. Thus, the long controverted and much talked of problem has been concluded.

Outwardly speaking, it is something with which to be gratified when we see that Chinese are elected and will take up their seats side by side with the foreign representatives on the Council; thus it gives rise to a presumption that all the outstanding problems that have confronted the Chinese and the foreigners in this international community are on the way to solution. While we are cheerful for having such auspicious days, if we are unmindful that unless something more is to be done, the conclusion of the new agreement between the Council and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association may have the reverse effect.

Solution Only Superficial

In the first place, it is significant to note that efforts on the part of the Chinese to gain seats in the Council and a voice in the administration of this city were started in 1863, sixty-five years ago, but that such legitimate aspirations were granted only after a lapse of more than half a century, and years of negotiations. This fact will remind the Chinese that any negotiations with the foreign powers for changing their status in China which might be necessitated owing to the lapse of time and change of conditions, could only come about after years and years of negotiations. The conclusion of the new agreement could not be said to be "satisfactory" when more facts are taken into consideration, such as that the Chinese, although paying more than 70% of the total taxes, have only three seats on the council. This is something that is not satisfactory in the eyes of justice.

Conflict Inevitable

Secondly, the admission of three Chinese to the Council and six to the various committees is nothing to be much gratified about. This point is brought up by an editorial which appeared in *The China Press* reading as follows: "As the work of the Council is divided up among many committees, which report their findings to the Council as a whole, the Chinese members can be broken in to their labor by degrees, taking places on some of the committees whose work is of a non-technical character or of a nature to appeal to the Chinese members, especially if the subjects are matters on which the Chinese are already well informed. Many difficulties due to the difference in viewpoint between the foreigner and the Chinese are sure to arise since the past history of the Municipality is full of them, all fittingly surmounted or overcome in the most lasting manner possible. In such matters as these, the presence of Chinese on the Council will be invaluable. . . ."

What has been said above is ultimately true. Due to the conflict of interests, and variety of problems, and the human instinct of selfishness, we predict that conflict between the Chinese and foreign representatives in the Council is inevitable. But should such a calamity occur, the consequences would be terrible. For example, in drawing up the budget, the Chinese may say that larger sums should be appropriated for the education of the Chinese; while the foreign representatives may reject this and say that the sum for the amusement of foreigners must not be decreased. (The financial report of the S. M. C. for 1926 shows that sums spent for the education of Chinese are approximately the same in amount as those spent for the amusement foreigners.) The Chinese may at once demand that all public places be unconditionally opened to all Chinese and foreigners alike; while the foreign representatives may oppose this by saying that it is too dangerous to do so. The foreign representatives may advocate the extension and construction of roads beyond the limits of the Settlement on the ground that the benefits from such undertaking accrue to the Chinese, as the roads tend to increase the value of the lands; while the Chinese may reject this by pointing out that it is a violation of China's sovereignty. The foreign representatives may propose to call for some "defense forces" from London or elsewhere, or the naval forces in port to protect Shanghai on some groundless fear of attack; while the Chinese may again oppose this by pointing out that it is a violation of China's sovereignty. The Chinese may talk very much on the

question of China's sovereignty over Shanghai; while the foreign representatives may claim their treaty rights (provided by out-of-date treaties which, in our opinion, require immediate revision). So with many other problems.

An Example

We predict this, and fear this, because our past experiences have told us that such conflict is inevitable. For example: The Shanghai Mixed Court, which was not really a Chinese but a foreign court and had many abuses, has at last passed into the hands of the Chinese. While the Chinese judges on the bench are doing their best to make better this judicial machine, it has been subjected to much bitter criticism from the foreign "die-hards" in Shanghai who have accused these judges of being too lenient in giving judgments; and many a time we have heard of clashes between the Chinese judges and the Consular's deputy sitting on the Beach. In fact, there is nothing wrong with these judges. They are merely converting what was formerly known as the "Mixed Court" into a "purely Chinese Court." This example is sufficient to show the difficulty in working with the foreigners. Under such circumstances, the new agreement instead of making a city may mar the city; instead of bringing about a "greater" Shanghai may spoil the present Shanghai.

The Real Solution

At the outset, we want to make clear that we deem the newly concluded agreement only a temporary measure. In concluding this agreement it by no means bars the right of the Chinese for any further negotiations. On the contrary China reserves the rights for further negotiations, such as the retrocession of the Concession. Having devoted much of our energy and time to the northern expediction, the Nationalist Government has no time to take up this local problem, but will not fail to take it up after completion of the campaign in the North. In times when the flame of nationalism is burning, any superficial handling of the problem is not a solution of the problem. If the foreign ratepayers in Shanghai are really sincere and anxious to make Shanghai "greater," they have to make firm the foundations. Merely offering three seats on the Council and six others on the committees to the Chinese will only be considered as a temporary measure pending the final negotiations.

It is our opinion that as it is certain that, sooner or later, the Nationalist Government will not fail to take up the negotiations for the retrocession of the Concession, the question arises: Will it not be wiser for the foreign ratepayers to be offerers—to take an initial step by saying to the Chinese "We want to hand over Shanghai to you for control and administration," meaning by this that the S. M. C. sloughs off all responsiblities to the Chinese and imposes all the burdens of making Shanghai greater to the Chinese. Should the Chinese fail to demonstrate their ability of governing this city, or in any way fail to protect foreign lives and property, that will be the time for them to put the blame entirely on the Chinese; or even, they would be justified to re-step in and resume control. By returning Shanghai to the Chinese, there are three distinct advantages to the foreigners: First, they are no longer responsible for anything in Shanghai; the Chinese are solely responsible. Secondly, as joint government is always a matter of great difficulty, it is advisable for the foreign representatives to vacate the seats and leave all of them to the Chinese, rather than merely offering Chinese three seats. Thirdly, as the retrocession of the Concession is only a matter of time, it is wiser for foreign ratepayers to be the offerers rather than the offerees thus, gaining some great favor from the Chinese. We deem it is a fact that it is only by handing over Shanghai to the Chinese for control and administration that all the problems can be solved. We say a satisfactory solution is to put Shanghai under the control of the Shanghai Mayor. Then the boundary line between the Chinese city and the Settlement will be abolished, as the whole area will be under one and the same sovereign, and foreigners will need no permission to go in, or open any business, in the Chinese city. That is what we call "Greater Shanghai."

Shanghai, April 15, 1928.

Aged China Coast Mariner Refused Admittance to United States

Capt. Robert Adamson, aged 76, and for thirty years a master mariner on the China coast, was denied admittance to the United States when he arrived at Vancouver from Australia last month, well supplied with money, and intending to visit four daughters living in Oregon. Adamson had an expired American passport and a valid British passport. The U. S. immigration authorities ruled that by becoming a British subject Adamson would have to come under the quota. Adamson has lodged an appeal, and if not admitted, says he will come back to the China coast.

Why Manchuria Imports American Flour

BY GEO W. MISSEMER

THE huge and fertile territory of Manchuria has at times been referred to as the future "granary of the world", and so it will in time doubtless become. As an agricultural region, whether one speaks of the northern part where the Russian influence is predominant, or of the southern part where the Japanese influence is to the fore, Manchuria is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The soil is a rich black loam and yields a superabundance of any crop suitable for the climate. The soil is pre-eminently suitable for the raising of wheat, and yet we find the strange, apparent anomaly that Manchuria is a large importer of American flour, and this, despite the fact that the agricultural resources of Manchuria, particularly of the southern part, are being more and more exploited, not by the Japanese, but by the Chinese. The farmers of North China, particularly from Shantung, are flocking to Manchuria in droves, not only because the land is cheaper and better than in their native province, but because—there is no gainsaying the fact—the Chinese themselves find more security for their crops and other property under the aegis of Japanese protection than they do at home, where rival warlords bedevil them of most of their earthly belongings under the guise of "taxation."

Manchurian Trade Movements

Let us look at some of the figures in the most recently tabulated statistics of trade compiled by the Chinese Customs, those for the year 1926. To get an idea of trade movements in Manchuria from the published statistics is a somewhat difficult matter, but let it be noted that when the tables mention the "Harbin district", this is not the place to look for an approximation of Harbin trade, as by far the greater part of foreign imports into Harbin are first unloaded at the Japanese controlled port of Dairen, while the exports find an almost equally great outlet through the Chinese town of Suifenho (Russian, Pogranitchnaya) on the border of the Russian Maritime province, and thence to foreign countries through the Russian port of Vladivostock. The main customs ports for Manchuria are the two above-mentioned. In addition there is the station Manchuli for trade with Siberia and the port of Antung, through which most of the trade with Japan direct is done. The trade for the "Harbin district" refers to the river trade on the Sungari river—on which Harbin is located—and is inconsequential.

Out of the four million odd piculs (a picul is 133 pounds) of foreign flour imported into China in 1926, the port of Dairen was the principal "taker", roughly a million and half piculs. Very little of this flour is consumed in Dairen, but is shipped up into Manchuria on the South Manchuria railway, some going as far as Harbin, in which last named place there are many large flour mills, grinding flour from native wheat, with an occasional admixture of a small portion of American wheat, to get a better gluten content.

Japanese Flour From American Wheat

Not all of the flour imported into China comes from America, but much more of it has a basic American origin than appears on the surface from the statistics. Thus we find that Japan is credited with having supplied China with just a trifle more flour in 1926 than America did, but the secret of this is that Japan is a heavy buyer of American wheat to supply its own flour mills, and most of the wheat supplied to China by Japan has been ground from American (and in some seasons from Canadian) wheat.

There is another secret in this connection. What the Japanese are after in erecting their own flour mills, even though they raise little wheat, is the bran. The ultimate aim of Japanese agricultural imports is fertilizing material. Bran serves a double purpose, as it is an excellent food for animals which in turn produces the best of fertilizers. The Japanese hunger for bran may be visualized from the fact that China exported to Japan in 1926 more than three million piculs of bran, which, weight for weight, was double the quantity of flour which Japan sent to China.

Tientsin Heavy Buyer of Shanghai Flour

There is an interesting point to be noted in connection with China's imports of wheat—turning now to the grain itself. Canada far outstripped the United States in the supply of wheat to China in 1926, in the proportion of almost five to one. Of the total import of four million odd piculs of wheat during 1926 all but a small fraction came to Shanghai. Let us note what becomes of the flour which the Shanghai mills grind. Shanghai exports annually some six or seven million piculs of flour annually, and Tientsin, the principal purchaser buys in the neighborhood of two million piculs of China-produced

flour annually, mostly from Shanghai. In addition Tientsin imports from abroad five or six million piculs of flour, but hardly any wheat, so it is evident that for some reason Tientsin doesn't find that it pays to grind its own flour, or possibly it is merely that a virgin field for flour mill machinery has not yet been exploited.

Soya Bean Pays Better Than Wheat

Returning more closely to the original subject of why Manchuria imports American flour, although pre-eminently in a position to raise wheat, the answer is mostly to be found in the fact that it pays so much better to raise another crop, namely the soya bean. Under existing conditions the Manchurian farmer can earn so much more from an acre of beans than from an acre of wheat that it pays him much better to buy his flour than to produce it himself. The situation is somewhat similar to that in the southern states of America, where, taking year in and year out, the farmers find that they can earn more by raising cotton almost exclusively and buying their general products—although in recent years there is a gradual breaking away from this policy. In due course Manchuria will doubtless break away from the idea of raising beans almost exclusively, although there are no immediate prospects that there will be any slackening of the world's hunger for beans and bean products.

Beans Pass Silk in China's Trade

The rise of the soya bean in relation to world's commerce has been something remarkable. Some artists in the United States still depict the typical Chinese farmer with a box of tea slung from his shoulder. Such pictures are very much out of date. A bale of silk would be much more appropriate, and even more appropriate now would be a bag of beans or a tin of bean oil, as last year the export value of beans and bean products from China slightly exceeded the value of silk and silk products.

China produces beans with almost all the colors of the rainbow. There are black beans, green beans, red beans, white beans, etc. Small quantities of these are exported, but the big business is in "yellow" beans, under which prosaic name the Chinese Customs lists the soya bean of world-wide fame. Of these yellow beans China, and this means mostly Manchuria, exports annually about twenty million piculs, of a money value of more than forty million American dollars—this in addition to about half as much more (in money value) of bean oil. Besides, China gets a considerable revenue from beancake and bean products in other forms.

America Buys Oil, Not Beans

America buys practically none of the beans as such—the freight is way too high—but of the more valuable oil, where the freight in proportion to value becomes relatively inconsequential, America is yearly becoming more appreciative, the purchases by buyers in the United States in 1926 totalling about a million and half gold dollars. This business is almost entirely in Japanese hands. Shipments are usually made in bulk, the oil being pumped in and out of tanks in the hold. Great Britain is the principal buyer of this bean oil, with Italy a close second. The eventual destination of the beans themselves cannot be judged accurately from the Chinese Customs statistics, as a very large proportion of them go over the Chinese Eastern railway to Vladivostock, to which port the ships of all nations, and particularly those of Denmark (nearly all Diesel-driven) come and load up almost exclusively with this precious product.

Bean oil finds uses in scores of directions—soap-making, food adulteration, paint manufacture, and what not. It is the basis of many well-known sauces. The Japanese name for soy sauce is *shoyu*, and one enterprising Japanese sauce manufacturer in the United States, with the idea, doubtless, of impressing on Americans the correct pronunciation and also of getting a distinctive name for his product has adopted the trade mark: "Show You."

L. A. Lyall Says Malay States Deliberately Aiding Opium Trade

L. A. Lyall, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, and at present an Assessor on the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, at a meeting of the Committee at Geneva, April 14, drew attention to the increase in the consumption of opium in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States during the year 1925-6 and charged the Government of said States with deliberately increasing the amount of legal opium in order to decrease the amount smuggled, which, he declared, was not in accordance with the British Government's undertaking at the Hague Conference.

The British delegate refuted the charge and declared that the Malay States were doing everything possible to reduce the consumption of opium.

Postal Arrangement Between Peking and Nanking

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

(Reprinted from the North-China Star)

THE postal authorities at Peking and Nanking have recently concluded an arrangement to prevent the national postal service from disintegration, details of which have already been published in the press. This arrangement seems to have been misunderstood in some quarter. An important official of the postal administration in an interview has explained to me why there is no justification for such misunderstanding and resultant harsh criticisms, and has requested me to communicate the following views of his to the foreign press.

"Circumstances which led to the making of the arrangement are perhaps not generally understood. During the last two years the postal administration has had the hardest experience since its organization. First of all, the administration, on account of the disturbed conditions in the country, found it extremely difficult to maintain the same standard of efficiency which usually distinguished the Chinese postal service and made it famous all over the world. Secondly, numerous attempts were made by the regional authorities to place postoffices under their direct control. The regional authorities, for instance, refused to recognize the appointees of the Directorate General, proceeded to appoint their own directors and supervisors, and even to get hold of the funds that were held in trust by the postoffices. The possibility of the disruption of the Chinese postal service was very strong indeed.

"Confronted with such a distressed situation the postal authorities at Peking had no alternative but to discuss with the representatives of Nanking, first at Dairen and later at Shanghai, as to the best means of preserving the national postal service. It took more than two months to arrive at an understanding of mutual satisfaction. As a result the postal service was saved from a disastrous split and the public was spared the inconvenience of having to resort to letter couriers for correspondence, an antiquated system which all the modern nations have long discarded. The Chinese public is satisfied with the new arrangement and has expressed its appreciation in various forms of what the authorities have done in the matter. Unfortunately some foreigners have been less sympathetic with the efforts of the authorities to keep the service intact.

"It was pointed out by the Powers that the recent understanding between Peking and Nanking concerning the postal affair was a violation of the Washington Conference. The decision in regard to the question stated that: 'Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or as otherwise specially provided by treaty, it is resolved that (1) the four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions: (a) that an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained, and (b) that an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign co-director is concerned. It is presumed that the persons who framed the resolution believed that the efficiency of the Chinese postal service had been due to the co-operation of the foreign co-director. A careful study of the Washington decision will show that the Washington Conference laid even greater emphasis upon the maintenance of an efficient Chinese postal service. At the time when the decision was made at Washington, the Chinese Government was highly satisfied with the efficiency of the postal service and therefore wished to leave the management of postal affairs in the hands of the foreign co-director as usual.

"The changed and changing conditions in parts of the country in 1926 and 1927 were such that the foreign co-director found it impossible to keep the Chinese postal service intact, to say nothing of the maintenance of the same standard of efficiency. These conditions are too well known to the foreign residents in China to require special reference to them. Being a member of the International Postal Union, China is obliged to maintain a unified postal system in the country, and when threatened with the imminent rupture of that service, had to devise special means to preserve it. Even if the special means devised to preserve the national postal service should involve some change of the functions of the foreign co-director, the Powers have no right to protest against it. It is unfair to demand an efficient postal service and at the same time to interfere in the administration of same.

"What the Powers really desire, as I beleve it, is an efficient postal service and not the pure maintenance of the status of the foreign co-director, but the signficance of the message which

the Powers' protest has conveyed, as it appears to Chinese minds, is that although the Powers failed to point out the way of preventing the postal service form disintegration, yet they insisted upon the maintenance of the status of the foreign co-directors. In the circumstances the position of the Powers would at once become untenable if and when the Chinese Government should ask whether the Powers would be satisfied with the maintenance of the status of the foreign co-director, even at the sacrifice of the postal service entirely. The Chinese Government maintains that if the conditions are normal, you can have both clauses as mentioned in the Washington decision carried out, but when the conditions have become abnormal, the preservation of the postal service and the maintenance of it as efficiently as possible are naturally more important.

"If we look at the matter from the viewpoint of sovereignty, the Powers have no right to dictate what should be done about it. If the Powers should contend that the Washington decision had conferred upon them the right to interfere, then that decision should be scrapped as is demanded by the tendency of the time. After all, the postal service is a Chinese domestic affair and China's desire to maintain it as efficiently as possible in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the International Postal Union is keener than the other Powers. The Powers should therefore be sympathetic with the efforts of the Chinese people to preserve the postal service and should refrain from any unwarranted interference. In this connection, the Chinese people are grateful to Mr. H. Picard-Destelan, the present foreign co-director, who has agreed to give the new arrangement a trial. As to the necessity of the arrangement, no one certainly knows it better than Mr. Destelan."

General Chien Ta-chuen Takes Command of Shanghai Area

General Chien Ta-chen was officially installed April 15 with elaborate ceremony at Lunghua as Commander of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie in succession to General Bei Tsung-chi. The ceremony took place on a platform under the two flags of the Government and the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A large gathering of Nationalist officials was in attendance, among whom were H. H. Kung, Nationalist Minister of Industry and C. C. Chao, newly elected member of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

General Chien, in the course of a stirring inaugural speech, said that while he felt ashamed that he was not with his comrades on the firing line, still the work in the rear, especially in this district, was most important both from a military and economic point of view. General Chien said he had three main objects in mind, namely to clear the district of communists, to suppress banditry and to do constructive work in the district. General Chien added that it was his earnest hope that some mutually agreeable arrangement could be come to for cooperating with the foreign authorities.

General Chien is a native of Soochow, born in 1892. After receiving his local schooling he attended the Kiangsu Provincial Military Academy at Sungkiang and later took part, during the 1911 Revolution, in the capture of Nanking. In 1913 he participated in an unsuccessful attack on the Shanghai Arsenal and then fled to Japan, where he first met the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and when the latter founded the Whampoa Military Academy at Canton, General Chien assisted him. General Chien in addition to his new post continues as Commander of the 32d Revolutionary Army and his new appointment means that he assumes the position of a member of the committee of the Kiangsu Provincial government.

Moslems In Palestine Aroused by Missionary Conference

The recent meeting of the International Conference at Jerusalem aroused the animosity of the Moslems in Palestine, who protested against the alleged secrecy of the sessions of the Conference. Incidental to a refusal of the Jerusalem police to permit a Moslem demonstration to protest against the Christian meetings, several hundred Moslems stormed the police station, but were met with a volley from the police. Two Moslems were injured.

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews Leads Fourth Expedition Into Mongolia

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, at the head of the fourth expedition of the Central Asiatic Expedition, started from Kalgan April 15 for the interior of Mongolia in search of the "mising link." Dr. Andrews hopes to find traces of the "pre-Dawn Man", who is believed to have existed in the Central Asian plateau some two million years ago. A caravan of 125 camels is required to transport the supplies required by the 36 members of the Expedition, which will remain in Mongolia about six months.

Evolution of the Library Idea In China

BY C. B. KWEI

(Curator, Chinese Library, Columbia University)

THE history of human civilization has been to change the world for the better—to make things, animals, plants and social institutions more serviceable to life's ends. Lying back of all our activities is the existence of desires and their satisfaction. According to the modern psychologists, there are two kinds of desires, native and acquired. Under the former, there are the desire to eat, the desire to drink, the sex desire, the desire for rest and comfort, the desire to escape from danger, the desire for self-assertion and submission, the desire to conform and to differ, the parental desire, the desire to play, the desire for sociability, the desire to know, and the desire for ownership. With regard to the latter, there are the desire for cleanliness, the desire for beauty, the desire for economy and the desire to be hospitable. As far as the origin of libraries is concerned, perhaps the desire to know and the desire for ownership are more responsible than any others.

Knotted Cords

The most ancient Chinese mode of recording thought was accomplished by "Knotted Cords", as we are told by Lao-tze in his Tao-teh-king (Chapter 80) and Confucius in the third appendix to the Yih-king. All detailed information of the use of knotted cords has been lost, but we can understand that it was a mnemonic scheme for remembering data of various kinds and communicating ideas. The invention of writing in the proper sense of the word is credited to Tsang Chieh, who is said to have lived in the twenty-eighth century B. C. Some assert that he achieved the art of forming written characters by imitating the footprints of birds. Others hold the conviction that he procured the thought from the back of a divine tortoise, rising from the River Loh. The introduction of the Chinese writingbrush in its modern form was credited to Meng Tien, a general of the Tsin dynasty (about 214 B. C.). Tsai Lun, a chamberlain of Emperor Han-Ho-Ti A. D. 89-105, first made paper out of the inner bark of trees, ends of hemp, rags and fishing nets, instead of the ancient use of bamboo, bone and wooden tablets, and silk. To Wei Tang, who lived in the fourth or fifth century of our era, has been ascribed the invention of a true ink from lamp black for writing and for printing. Feng Tao, 881-954, the grand tutor of the royal family of the Liao dynasty, invented the art of block-printing. It seems probable that before his time, some crude form of this invention had been already known, but it was not applied to the production of books.

In 1899 several thousand fragments of bone, inscribed in a very archaic form of characters, were found in Honan, about two miles west of Chang-Te-fu. According to some of the research workers, these are the vestiges of the ancient diviners' craft and the records of their patrons' inquiries. However, it may be safe to state that before the invention of the modern pen, paper, ink and printing, books were either made of bone, bamboo or silk. Books made of bamboo were generally and popularly tied together with strips of leather. Chinese history records that Confucius liked to read the Book of Changes so much that thrice he broke the strips of leather which held the bamboo together. On the other hand, books made of silk were rolled in the form of scrolls. At first, writing on the bamboo was done by a stylus and then a special pen with ink of lacquer. As to the writing on silk, a feather pen, made of deer or sheep hair, was the instrument.

The Oldest Books

The earliest books which were said to exist before the Third Century B. C. were known as the *Three Doctrines, Five Codes, Eight Diagrams and Nine Geographies.* Next to these are the famous *Six Classics*, which are still in existence, though not in the original form. These six classics are the Book of Poetry, Book of History, Book of Changes, Book of Rites, Book of Spring and Autumn, and Book of Music.

From time immemorial up to the Christian Era, libraries were regarded as a government responsibility. With the invention of paper and printing, books could be produced in larger quantities and henceforth treasured both by the government and private individuals, largely due to the fact that reverence for writing was a part of the national devotion to learning. These books were faithfully guarded with thick doors and heavy locks. Therefore the libraries then were merely storehouses, and repositories.

To illustrate my first point further, it is recorded in Chuang Tze (Chapter 13) that on one occasion Confucius was going west to deposit his books in the Imperial Library of the House of Chou. Tze Lu, the most popular of all his disciples, counselled him, saying: "I have heard a certain librarian, named Lao Tan, usually known as Lao-tze. Now as you, Sir,

with to deposit your works, it would be advisable to go and interview him... "Certainly," said Confucius, and he thereupon went to see Lao-tze. The latter did not welcome his proposal. Hence we can readily see that books were then sought, selected and deposited by the government.

With reference to respect for writing as a part of the national devotion to learning, it is sufficient to say a few words. For instance, the Chinese word for *Scholar* is made of two other Chinese words, Ten and One. The combination of these two means *Scholar*, but the idea is this: *If you tell one thing to a scholar, he can tell you ten more things.* Ten or fifteen years ago, the printed paper was sacred. One of the sins was its misuse and its preservation was the first among the meritorious deeds. It was not strange to see men with baskets, going along the streets, gathering up every scrap of written paper, and carrying it to the "Pity Character Furnace" for burning. Mr. Bingyu Shao in his book, Gien Goo Hwyu Kan, published in 1865, informs us that there was a famous scholar by the name Wang-Tseng. His father who lived in the Sung Dynasty, A. D. 900-1200, was very careful with the writing. Whenever and wherever he found any writing, he surely picked it up, washed it clean before burning and sent the ashes into the river. For more than fifty years, he did this, and in a dream he saw Confucius, patting his shoulders and saying: "You have attached utmost attention to writing. But you are old, without any son to carry on your idea. I shall ask my pupil who was famous for filial piety to be your son and to be a man of letters." Over-excited with this happy occasion, he woke up and a son was born to him, who finally fulfilled what he had been told in the dream. As the Chinese were so inclined to foster learning, the logical step was that libraries were established.

To Store Books in the Upper Story of the House!

Libraries, government or private, were started purely and fundamentally as mere storehouses of books. There is nothing which can express this function mere beautifully than the original Chinese terminology for the word "library." Literary speaking, a library in the Chinese language was once Chon (to store) Shu (Books) Lou (in the upper story of the house). One is apt to ask why books were put in the upper story of a house. At least there were two reasons for doing so, namely keeping off dampness and making *access difficult*. This term seems to have been used from the time of Abraham until the advent of the Twentieth Century.

Ancient Travelling Libraries

Another thing that deserves a brief mention are the old Chinese travelling libraries. About a few hundred years before Christ, China witnessed a large number of philosophers and writers. They moved around from place to place, seeking a chance to practice their theories. Together with their travelling were their books, put in carts and driven by animals. History tells us that Hui Sze who lived between 380-300 B. C. was a man of catholic interest and had written books sufficient to fill five cartloads. It has now become a custom to greet a learned person with the wellknown phrase "Five-Cartloads' Education." Last year, 1926, when the American Library Association celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary, the Chinese Library Association in recognition of the Tie of Friendship between the United States of America and China presented an antique clay model of the cart for transporting books from one place to another.

The librarian in the old days held numerous offices, in addition to that of custodian of books. From Chinese historical records, a royal libarian was appointed by the emperor to look after the archives of former reigns, and to put down the important events of the ruler's own reign. However, in the Sixth Century, B. C., the staff of the royal librarian was enlarged to five separate offices, namely Tai Shih, or head librarian who supervised the library and recorded the emperor's work; Hsiao Shih, or assistant libarian, who took down the memorable events of the country at large; Wai Shih, or reference librarian, who was to keep archives and geographical records; Nai Shih who was secretary to the head librarian; and Yu Shih who was responsible for the efficiency and morale of the whole staff and assistants.

China's defeat in 1840 and in the following years aroused the people from a self-complacent slumber. They realized that the traditional system of education was in part, if not all, the cause of the military and naval reverses. Thus, in 1898, Emperor Kwang-Hsu promulgated a number of important reforms. In 1902 and 1903, the government had decreed to send students to study abroad. In 1905, the strict from of "eight-limbed" composition hitherto required in all literary examinations was abolished.

With the sending of students and commission after commission abroad, with the translation of notable western works, with the change of government from a monarchy to a republic in 1911, with the growing influence of public opinion, and with the successful examples of other nations in introducing and adopting western civilization, a library with a new sense and a new life was opened in Changsha in the year 1905, by the government. A similar institution with the same ideal was established by Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, which was formally inaugurated on May 16, 1910, in Wuchang. These examples were soon followed by other places, such as Kwangtung, Chekiang, Soochow, Tsinan, Paoting, Honan, Kirin, Heilungkiang and so on. The new Chinese terminology for "library" consequently has been changed to Tu (Illustrations) Shu (Books) Kuan (Hotel of), with three objects in mind.

First of all, next to the actual experience of an event comes a representation of it in the form of a picture as far as a feeling of reality and comprehension is concerned. Illustrations are intelligible both to the illiterates as well as the literates. As the purpose of the library is not to serve the literary people exclusively, this point may be well brought out in its name.

Secondly, next to the influence and comprehension of inlustrations are the books which are really the backbone of aly library.

Thirdly, to call a library a hotel is a compliment. It means that it is not merely a place for intellectual food and recreation, but also an institution, conducted in a business-like manner. The criteria depend upon such important factors as good-will, etiquette, honesty, promptness, accuracy, caution, carefuliness, cleanliness and so forth. It is run for its clients, rather than for its employers.

Conclusion

In summary, the modern conception of a library is not a luxury. It is neither for the cultured few, nor for any exclusive class, but a great, broad universal public benefaction. Instead of being temples to the gods of learning, the modern public libraries are temples of happiness and wisdom, common to all. The aim is to increase by every possible means the accessibility of books, to stimulate their reading and, to create a demand for the best. No other human institution is so wide in scope, so universal in its appeal, so near to everybody, so inviting to the old and young, and so fit to teach the ignorant as well the wisest.

International House, 500 Riverside Drive,
New York City, April 1, 1928.

Russians Arrested a Year Ago in Embassy Raid at Peking Still in Custody

Charles J. Fox, who is attorney for fifteen Russians arrested a year ago at the time of the raid on the Soviet Embassy at Peking, having found it impossible to secure the release of his clients by ordinary legal process, has appealed to the press to secure justice for his clients. He states that for these prisoners to be held a year on "preliminary examination" constitutes a case where patience ceases to be a virtue and he "does not hesitate to appeal to the press in the name of common humanity."

"It is true," said Mr. Fox in a recent interview, that the prisoners are being well treated by the Chinese authorities, but their detention for a whole year without being brought to trial is an unfortunate reflection on the judicial procedure in this country. All of these men were regular employees of the embassy and as such they are entitled to diplomatic immunity by long established and universally recognized principles of international law. The names of five of the men are found on the list of employees submitted to the Waichiaopu by the Russian embassy and as far as their immunity is concerned there is no question whatsoever. But even in the matter of the other ten, the preponderance of authority is overwhelmingly in favor of their immunity, as regular servants of a diplomatic mission, even if their names were not submitted in the diplomatic list which by the custom of nearly all countries confines itself to the higher members of the mission who have social standing."

Germans, Irish, and French Make Flying History

The trans-Atlantic flight from west to east, which was successfully made last week by the Junker monoplane Bremen, belonging to Baron von Huehnfeld, and the return to Paris at practically the same time of the two French round-the-world flyers, Costes and LeBrix, has electrified the populace of two continents. The Bremen was piloted by Herr Koehl, assisted by Commandant Fitzmaurice of the Irish Free State Air Forces, and with them as a passenger was the owner. The Bremen first touched the American continent at Greenly Island, off the north coast of New Foundland, far off the intended course, having been buffetted about by extremely bad weather.

These record-breaking flights, together with Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic flight, call attention to the fact that the British seem to be outclassed in the making of flying history.

Sun-Maid Raisins
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Raisins are more than natural sweetmeats..... Raisins contain sugar in its most digestible form and for that reason they have great food value.....Raisins alone will sustain human life and form an ideal emergency ration..... Every arctic explorer and others who have to carry stocks of nutritious food in small compass give a prominent place to raisins..... They are included in the rations of most armies and navies.....Scientists have proven that a pound of raisins is superior in food value to an equal weight of beef, fish, potatoes, eggs or milk.....Raisins are not only delicious, they are nourishing as well.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers

3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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The Origin of the "Open Door"

BY DR. A. L. P. DENNIS

(Reprinted from Current History for February)

JOHN HAY was the modern sponsor of the doctrine of the "Open Door" in China, but he was not its actual author. As we view the situation in China today, and as we survey the various policies which have been advocated by different interests, it becomes clearer that changes now confront China similar to those which she faced when the doctrine of the Open Door was being advocated. Then the danger was the partition of China among foreign Powers; now it is the danger of partition among various Chinese military chieftains and local political parties composed of native Chinese.

As long ago as 1843 Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, wrote to the American Commissioner in China directing him to "signify, in decided terms and a positive manner, that the Government of the United States would find it impossible to remain on terms of friendship and regard with the (Chinese) Emperor if greater privileges or commercial facilities should be allowed to the subjects of any other Government than should be granted to the citizens of the United States."

Thus the principle of the most-favored-nation clause was asserted at an early date. The declaration of the Open Door in 1899 was due to the serious probability that the processes of partition in China would gain strength. Already Japan had humiliated China in war, 1894-5; Germany in 1898 had forced from China the lease of Kiauchau; Russia in similar fashion had occupied Port Arthur; Japan had turned over to Great Britain the temporary occupation of Wei-hai-wei; France was eager to add to her territory in the southeast; and even Italy but just failed to secure a position on the Chinese coast. The process was at work; the partition of China seemed to be certain.

At Washington in 1898 was Secretary Hay, who had just returned from his Ambassadorship in London. While there he had abundant opportunity to inform himself as to British policy with regard to China. He must have heard the declaration of Open Door principles time and again; and he was aware in a dozen ways of the desire of Great Britain that the United States should join her in asserting that doctrine as regards China. Indeed, in March, 1898, the British Government confidentially invited the United States to cooperate in opposing any action by foreign Powers in case they should violate the Open Door doctrine, either by procuring the lease of portions of the Chinese coast under conditions which would insure preferential treatment to the Power acquiring such lease, or by obtaining the actual cession of portions of the Chinese littoral. This was in reality a proposal for a joint declaration of the Open Door doctrine in China. To this, however, the United States replied coldly.

President McKinley and Secretary Sherman, though in favor of the Open Door doctrine, doubted the necessity of joint action to maintain it and pointed to the traditional American policy respecting foreign alliances and the avoidance by the United States of European entanglements. So this British invitation was refused. The fundamental and persistent policy of the United States has been and still is to promote the development of Asiatic States, sufficiently strong and stable to stand by themselves. To stimulate trade and to introduce Western education and culture have also been the objects of this policy; but with this has remained the desire to avoid war and to avoid alliances, and combinations with European States which did not share the dominant purpose of America.

These reasons were sufficient for the time to lead the United States to reject this important and valuable opportunity. Later, however, America chose her own time and way to maintain principles identical with the British proposals. This was done in 1899-1900. Since March, 1898, the Spanish-American War had been fought. Cuba was no longer under Spanish rule; the United States had acquired Porto Rico, Hawaii, islands in Samoa, and, in the Philippines, a great territorial base in the Far East. Thus the attention of America was now directed particularly to China. This position of the United States had aroused the interest of Europe. Speculation was rife as to possible changes in the Far East.

Soon after the peace with Spain the future of China began to occupy the mind of Secretary Hay. There were two personal influences which were to affect Hay strongly. One was the great reception accorded to Lord Charles Beresford in his trip to China and the importance attached to his book, *The Break-Up of China*. The second and more important influence was the opinion of Mr. Rockhill, who had long been Hay's friend. Mr. Rockhill had been in the American diplomatic service, but was now in Washington as Director of the Pan-American Union. His own interest in China had led the Secretary to use Mr. Rockhill as an unofficial expert on Far Eastern matters. Lord Charles Beresford's book had influenced the critical mind of Rockhill as well, and during the Summer of 1899 he and the Secretary exchanged ideas as to China.

Lord Charles Beresford was a British Admiral, a member of Parliament, with a breezy manner and a gift for talk, who, in the year 1898, had gone out to China unofficially as a representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain. On his trip, which had become almost a royal progress, he had preached the doctrine of the Open Door. His views were expressed in a letter to Secretary Hay:

"I am glad to tell you that nothing could exceed the cordiality that I have met with from every American citizen out here, and the interest they take in my mission is most gratifying. They have all been in sympathy with the views I communicated to you before I left England. As America has got over 50 per cent of the import trade into the north of China, it is imperative for American interests, as well as our own, that the policy of the Open Door should be maintained. I have every hope that in the near future the suggested commercial alliance between Great Britain and America with reference to the Open Door in China, may become an absolute fact."

Secretary Hay entertained the robustious Admiral in Washington in February on his way back to England. During the course of the year Mr. Rockhill had arrived in the United States, and also his friend, Alfred E. Hippesley, of the Chinese Customs Service. These two men set to work to influence Secretary Hay to take action regarding the presentation of the old American doctrine of the Open Door in China. Secretary Hay was, of course, fully informed regarding the whole matter, and on Aug. 24, 1899, he suggested, since both men were critical of parts of Beresford's plan, that Mr. Rockhill draft a memorandum on the subject. This he did on Aug. 28, and sent it to the Secretary, saying:

"In view of the great weight which Beresford's book seems to have with the American public, I have reviewed in the memorandum the principal points of his work. This shows—if it is necessary to show it—that the policy suggested as that best suited to our interests is not a British one, for England is as great an offender in China as Russia itself."

This memorandum, a copy of which is in the *Hay Papers*, contained the formulation of the American doctrine of the Open Door in almost the exact words used by Secretary Hay in his notes to foreign States, which were sent out on Sept. 6, 1899. The points made by Mr. Rockhill in the heart of his memorandum, which was indeed the child of his brain, bear, therefore, a remarkable similarity to those employed by Secretary Hay ten days later in his note to foreign Powers proposing an agreement as to the "Open Door." Mr. Rockhill wrote:

"To this question there can, it seems, be but one answer we should at once initiate negotiations to obtain from those Powers who have acquired zones of interest in China formal assurance that (1) they will in no way interfere within their so-called spheres of interest with any treaty port or with vested rights in it of any nature; (2) that all ports they may open in their respective spheres shall either be free ports, or that the Chinese treaty tariff at the time in force shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped, no matter to what nationality belonging, and that dues and duties provided for by treaty shall be collected by the Chinese Government; and (3) that they will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of other nationalities frequenting their ports in such spheres, than shall be levied on their national vessels, and that they will also levy no higher railroad charges on merchandise belonging to or destined for subjects of other Powers transported through their spheres than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationality."

The Hay Note

The essential paragaphs of the Hay note to Great Britain read as follows:

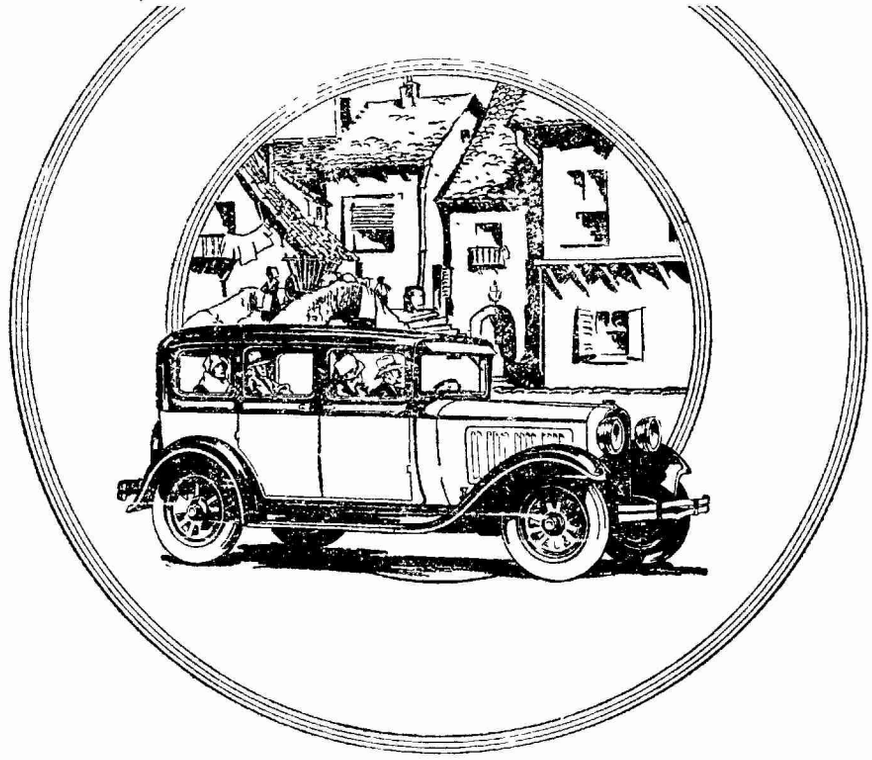
"The present moment seems a particularly opportune one for informing her Britannic Majesty's Government of the desire of the United States to see it make a formal declaration and to lend its support in obtaining similar declarations from the various Powers claiming 'spheres of influence' in China, to the effect that each in its respective spheres of interest or influence—

"*First*—Will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called 'sphere of interest' or leased territory it may have in China.

"*Second*—That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such

*Based on a forthcoming book—*Aventures in American Diplomacy*, 1895-1905—to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co

The VICTORY SIX



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ports as are within said 'sphere of influence' (unless they be "free ports"), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

"*Third*—That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances."

The closeness of the two texts is striking. Mr. Rockhill, therefore, seems to be entitled to a belated but distinguished position among American statesmen. He was particularly fortunate in his friendship with Secretary Hay, for it was he who stood sponsor for these proposals of Rockhill. Indeed, it was the weight and reputation of Secretary Hay which finally won success to this revised version of the doctrine of the Open Door. The skill and adroitness with which the entire matter was handled won respect from foreign diplomats. The negotiation of the affair lay chiefly in the Secretary's hands, though he frequently consulted with Mr. Rockhill.

Thus the United States, on the one hand, avoided joining in a scramble for a share in the plunder of China, and, on the other, refused to join with Great Britain and possibly Germany in a triple agreement with respect to China. The Open Door doctrine, though it was perhaps but an expedient, and was later to become something of a fiction, served the United States both politically and commercially fully as well as any such triple combination would have done. Until 1921-22, when the doctrine was embodied in a treaty, the idea of the Open Door was exposed to every wind that blew; but in 1899 those winds were favoring trade winds.

Chinese Authorities Explain Seizure of B. A. T. Tobacco

The *Ta Chung* news agency on April 9 circulated to the local press a statement issued by the Chinese authorities at Hankow explaining the alleged seizure of a large stock of tobacco in Honan province, belonging to the British-American Tobacco Company, a matter recently referred to in the British Parliament. The statement was as follows:

"Further information has been secured from reliable authorities at Hankow concerning the alleged illegal seizure of tobacco belonging to the B. A. T. Company stored at Hsuchang. Under the existing treaties, foreigners have no right to trade in interior places like Hsuchang so to get around the letter of the law, they usually appoint a Chinese representative under whose name the entire business is transacted. In the present case, the Chinese representative of the B. A. T. Company at Hsuchang has contracted debts and failed to pay them. Upon his flight, the creditors appealed to the Hsuchang district Magistrate to take measures for satisfying their claims. The Magistrate accordingly ordered the goods to be temporarily seized as a security pending the capture of and payment by the said representative of his indebtedness."

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen Arrives in Berlin

Madame Sun Yat-sen, wife of the late leader of the Kuomintang has arrived in Berlin, Germany on her way to the United States according to a report received in Shanghai last week, it being stated that after several months in America she is planning to return to China. Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Hankow is still in Moscow and is staying at the Metropol Hotel where Michael Borodin, former Soviet Adviser to the Hankow Government is also living. Eugene Chen's secretary, Dr. Woo and Tang Yen-ta, were was also prominent in the Hankow Government, are now said to be living in Germany. Wm. Prohme, formerly head of the Nationalist News Agency, who went to Moscow following the death of his wife in that city, is now engaged in newspaper work in Paris.

European Writers to Visit Shanghai on Globe Circling Tour

Representatives of six European newspapers will compete in a globe encircling race as a feature of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jules Verne. The newspapers are: *Petit Parisien, Paris, Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, London Daily Express, Sydsvenska Dagbaladet of Malmo, Sweden, Tidens Tign* of Oslo, and *B. T.* of Copenhagen. The race will follow the route of Phineas Fogg, character in Jules Verne's "Round the World in Eighty Days," through Brindisi, Suez, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, San Francisco, New York, Liverpool, London and Paris.

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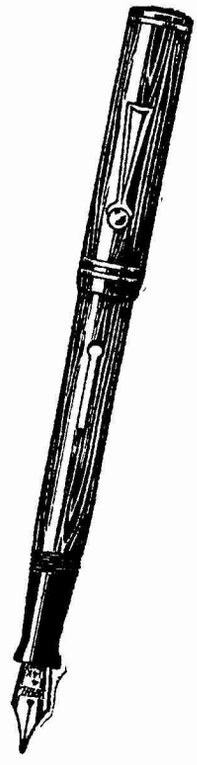

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Missionaries' Sons' High Rating

(From the Literary Digest)

Harvard's and Yale's most representative students and successful graduates are the sons of missionaries, with those of professors a close second and the children of ministers ranking third, according to Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, research associate of the department of geography at Yale. The statement was made at the annual luncheon of the Committee on Cooperation with Clergymen of the American Eugenics Society recently held in New York, and Dr. Huntington, we read in the New York papers, cited his findings as examples of the rather subconscious natural selection that had mated the fathers and mothers of the highranking students. His contention, we read, is that if similar selection were exercised consciously, the inborn qualities of future generations, physically and mentally, would be improved. Missionaries, both men and women, must have good health, a spirit of adventure, energy, religion, and moral fervor, says Dr. Huntington in explaining the reasons for the qualities ascribed to their descendants. Professors likewise, we are told, are selected on the basis of intellectual ability and rigid moral code.

It is also interesting to learn that Dr. Huntington has statistics showing that among persons listed in "Who's who in America" the names of those who indicated a religious preference were more likely to survive because most of them were married and had children. The birth-rate among doctors, lawyers, and professors, we learn, is lower than among miners, farmers, and other classes, but in the professional groups those having religious prefernces have had more children than persons with no particular religious inlination.

In discussing Dr. Huntington's statistics, the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes that few professors, very few clergymen, and probably no missionaries make the $10,000 a year that thousands of lawyers, executives, and physicians look upon as but a moderate income, and that "unable to afford their children the advantages of money, the missionaries, and ministers do afford them the advantage of a strong parental influence. Not only do they spend more of their time at home than most other men do, but they exert more power over their own families than the average parent does." There are also fewer distractions to contend with the family influence in the missionary's out-of-the-way home, and the small income of the minister and professor likewise keeps their families remote from outside attractions. Thus *The Eagle* is led to make the point:

"Scientifically conducted high schools and preparatory schools can do a great deal to train boys to control and use their own minds, but if Dr. Huntington's figures are right, a dominant and correct home influence in some remote missionary post can do more. Without questioning the value of school influence, we may ask ourselves whether parents have not counted too much on the school to shape the child, and have not shifted on the school, to the child's detriment, some of the child training that a qualified parent can most effectually give."

But the New York *Evening Post* casts doubts on Dr. Huntington's statistics and questions his method of evaluating missionaries and their sons, and argues:

"Ministers and missionaries do not run nearly so great a chance of making 'Who's Who' as those who follow more material pursuits, if we may include in this category public officials and authors. If their sons are, therefore, winning the honor of inclusion in this great compendium it must mean that they intend to desert the occupation of their fathers to follow other professions or to enter upon business careers. Are we to assume that these sons are more successful than their fathers? And what would be the opinion of the fathers upon the question?

"We do not believe that the perfect yardstick for success has yet been invented and can not but remain somewhat skeptical of the value of statistics which base conclusions upon the criteria set up by 'Who's Who.'"

400 Chinese Lose Lives in Mine at Fushun

About 400 Chinese coolies lost their lives when a cave-in occurred at the Southern Taishan Pit of the Fushun colliery in South Manchuria on the evening of April 9. The pit was flooded as the result of the breakage of a storage reservoir and the water eventually found its way into the main mine. An estimated quantity of half a million cubic feet of water has flooded the mines, some of the galleries being 1,000 feet deep. The pumping out of the water from the mines will prove a most difficult task. The Taishan mine output was about 2,500 tons of coal daily.

A Supplement to

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

(Now in Publication)

The *China Weekly Review* takes pleasure in announcing that there is now in course of publication a supplement to the well-known publication, *Who's Who In China,* which will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

The supplement will be of special interest in that it will contain the pictures and biographies of most of the new political, military, professional and business leaders who have appeared on the scene in China since the publication of the 1926 volume of *Who's Who In China.* There will also be included the pictures and biographies of many Chinese educational and other professional leaders who have become prominent in recent years and whose biographies did not appear in the 1926 volume.

Owing to the large number of requests which have been received for this book, it will be necessary for persons desiring copies to place advance subscriptions in order for the publishers to determine the number of copies to be printed.

The price of the Supplement will be $2, but for those desiring both the Supplement and the original *Who's Who In China,* the price for both books will be $8. The 1926 edition of *Who's Who In China,* which contains the pictures and biographical sketches of practically all of the prominent political, professional and leaders of China, is an indispensable book for all who are interested in China beause the book contains not only the pictures and biographical sketches of Chinese leaders in all fields of endeavor, but also much historical material which is of particular value at this time.

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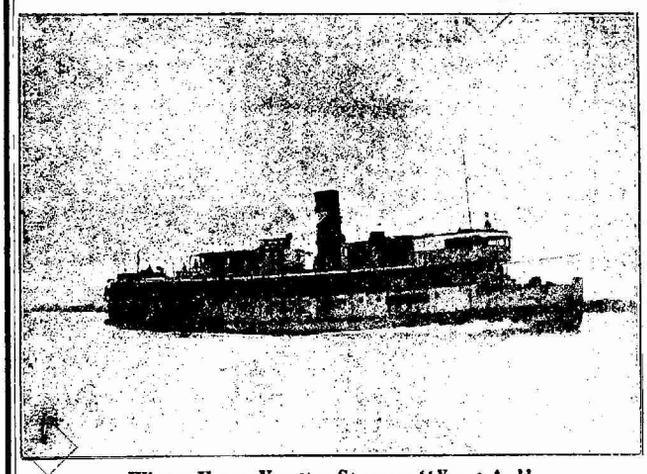

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South Manchurian Official Interviews General Feng

A visit was made April 9 by Mr. Noda, secretary of the South Manchuria railway, to Lanfeng where he had an interview with General Feng Yu-hsiang, the main points of which are reported by *Kuo Min* news agency. From the nature of the questions asked by the South Manchurian representative it is to be inferred that the Japanese, in common with most other peoples, consider that the capture of Peking by the Nationalists is inevitable and the South Manchuria Railway is naturally anxious to get an inkling of how the new Chinese masters at Peking will regard this great Japanese enterprise in Manchuria.

Mr. Noda again and again emphasized that the S. M. R. is not aiding Chang Tso-ling, neither does the Japanese Government? Mr. Noda also emphasized the point that Japan was not imperialistic, but what was General Feng's opinion about the matter? The latter replied rather cryptically that if the Nationalist government considered Japan's policy in Manchuria imperialistic he would fall in line with that. Mr. Noda also mentioned that Manchuria was very important to Japan as a supplier of foodstuffs. General Feng replied that any negotiations between China and Japan would have to be on a basis of strict equality.

Sikhs Make Demonstration at British Consular Premises in Shanghai

A crowd of about seventy Sikhs made a noisy demonstration before the British Consular premises in Shanghai on April 12, which is the date that the Sikhs celebrate as their new year's day. The Sikhs are a branch of the Hindu religion and come from the province of Punjab in India. They are generally of splendid physique and have made quite a name for themselves in the British Indian Army. There are several hundreds of these Sikhs in the Shanghai police force and several hundred more are engaged as watchmen. Some years ago they built for themselves a commodious house of worship in the district beyond the Settlement known as Chapei, but the British authorities closed the premises about a year ago on the ground that the premises were being used for Bolshevik propaganda. The Sikh community has been trying to get its church reopened, and on the day in question an attempt was made to gather at the church, but this was frustrated by the Chinese police. The crowd of Sikhs then marched to the British Consulate, shouting slogans for Indian independence, beating cymbals and carrying a black flag. The police riot squad was called out and actual invasion of the Consulate was prevented. The demonstrators were eventually dispersed without any serious incident occurring.

Upper Fifth Avenue Is New York's Center for Chinese Curios

Chinatown in New York is no longer the retail selling center for Oriental goods, all the fine Oriental retail establishments being now located in the Fifth Avenue district above 42d street. The latest to move into said district is Long San Ti Chinese Curios Company who have taken occupancy of their new home, a seven story building at 570 Fifth Avenue. Vantine's and Ming Sun are located in the same district and a deep impress is left on the mind of the New York shopper that the vogue of the Orient is not on the wane and that perhaps nowhere else in the world is gathered so fine a collection of Oriental jewelry and merchandize.

Nanking Authorities Release Suspect Russians

Although the Special Provisional Criminal Court at Nanking several weeks ago found not guilty the five Russians accused of Communist activities by the French Consul at Amoy, they were not released until the beginning of this week. The reason given for the detention was that "interested parties" were to be given an opportunity to appeal against the Court's decision. The party arrived in Shanghai April 16 and made immediate preparations to return to Russia.

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Trade Inquiries Received by U. S. Trade Commissioner

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton road, Shanghai.

Batteries—Exporters of automobile and radio batteries are seeking a suitable representative in China. Price lists on file.

Automobile Springs—Manufacturers of automobile springs wish to place their product in the China market.

Surface Heaters—A firm manufacturing heaters for the resurfacing and maintenance of all kinds of pavements in streets and public roads, are anxious to secure a representative in China.

Belting—Manufacturers of stitched cotton duck belting are seeking a market in China.

Roofing—A Baltimore firm is interested in placing its roofing in the China market. Samples on file.

Export Service—A Boston firm is in a position to export American foodstuffs, miscellaneous merchandise and building materials.

Men's Felt and Straw Hats—An American exporter of felt and straw hats is seeking representation in this market, for hats ranging from G.$12 up per dozen.

Musical Instruments—Manufacturers of musical instruments of all kinds are anxious to enter the China market.

Steel Shelving and Steel Cabinets—A firm manufacturing steel shelving and steel cabinets is seeking a suitable representative in Shanghai.

Oil Engines—A company manufacturing oil engines which without adjustment or accessories will burn kerosene, furnace oil, gasoline or alcohol, would like to place these engines in the China market.

Radiators—Dealers in gas or electric steam radiators are anxious to secure agent in China.

Gasoline Engines and Electric Light Plants—A manufacturer is seeking an agent in China for the sale of gasoline engines and electric light plants.

Marine Engines—Manufacturers of medium and heavy duty marine engines wish to secure a distributor in China for the sale of these engines.

Motor Cars—An American firm is anxious to secure an agency in Shanghai for the sale of its motor cars.

Machinery and Supplies—Dealers in machinery and supplies are desirous of securing connections with importer of machinery, tools and supplies, or with a reliable representative for the handling of their line.

Manicure Preparations—A New York firm is interested in making connections in Shanghai for the sale of its line of manicure preparations.

Bottling Machinery—Manufacturers of bottling machienry are anxious to enter the China market.

Men's shoes—Exporters of men's shoes wish to find an agent in Shanghai.

Razors—A New York firm, manufacturing razors for women, wish to place this product on the China market.

Toys—Manufacturers of the Tinker toys are seeking a market in China.

Motor Cars—A well known American manufacturer of motor cars ranging from a six cylinder cars with a list price of G. $995 to an eight cylinder, straight in line, ranging in price from $1595 to $2195, list, seeks a responsible distributor and agent in China.

Safes and Equipment—Manufacturers of fireproof safes, filing safes, vault doors, etc., are seeking a representative in China.

Automobile Accessories—Manufacturers of automobile electric specialties are interested in securing a China agent. Offer 10% commission.

Chinese to Be Admitted to Shanghai Parks

The Shanghai Ratepayers at their annual meeting April 18 confirmed the Council's proposal to admit Chinese to the public parks on an equality with foreigners, and also endorsed all the other proposals of the Council. An amendment to increase the grant to St. Luke's hospital, which is for the exclusive use of Chinese patients, from Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 20,000 was likewise adopted. The meeting was devoid of exciting debate, and a last minute public agitation in the press against the size of the budget had no effect on the assembled Ratepayers.

New Advisory Committeman Elected

Hsu Sing-loh, general manger of the National Commercial Bank, Ltd., was elected during the week to the Shanghai Municipal Council advisory committee to take the place of M. D. Wong, who had been previously elected, but declined to serve. Mr. Wong at the time of his election intimated that he was not willing to serve, evidently because he was not satisfied with the negotiations between the Chinese Ratepayers and the Council.

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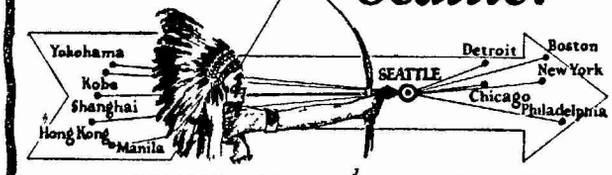

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Who's Who in China

General Chang Chun
張軍字岳軍

Gen. Chang Chun, whe was appointed Director-General of the Shanghai Arsenal on behalf of the Nationalist Government in March, 1928 is a native of Szechuen province where he was born in 1888. After receiving a thorough Chinese education, he attended the Paoting (Chihli) Military Academy, following which he went to Japan and attended the Japanese Officers Military Academy. While in Japan he became affiliated with the Chinese students revolutionary party in that country. He returned to China in 1910 in company with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who had also been studying in Japan, it being stated that they were the first two student revolutionists to return from Japan. In 1911, also in company with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek he joined Gen. Chen Chi-mei in the first revolution at Shanghai and was made head of the arsenal department. In 1912 Gen. Chang Chun participated in the movement against Yuan Shih-kai serving in the artillery department. After the defeat of Gen. Chen Chi-mei, his arrest was ordered by Yuan Shih-kai but he escaped to Japan and later went to the Dutch East Indies. He returned to China in 1916 and became a staff officer in Chekiang province. In 1917 and 1918 he held military posts in Kwangtung and Kwangsi as a member of the revolutionary government. In 1920 he was made a chief police official in Szechuen. In 1922 he joined Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun party in the fight aginst Wu Pei-fu and was made chief of the Honan provincial police. Upon the defeat of the Kuominchun he went to Kwangtung and joined the military expedition against the North in 1926. Following the occupation of Nanking in the spring of 1927 Gen. Chang was appointed chief adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and also was appointed a member of the Military Council. On March 5, 1928 he was appointed director general of the Shanghai Arsenal, which post he still holds.

Samuel S. Young, First Cantonese Consul-General in N. Y.

Samuel S. Young, recently appointed Chinese Consul-General at New York by the Peking Government is the first Cantonese to be appointed to this position. The Chinese Government has maintained a consular representative in New York for 45 years but, according to report, Mr. Young is the first appointed to come from Kwangtung province, despite the fact that most of the Chinese in the New York area are of Cantonese descent. Mr. Young assumed office in August of last year and has made an excellent record due to his extensive knowledge of the United States and the problems developing in the trade relations of China and the United States. Mr. Young is assisted by Chih Tseng-feng, also a Cantonese, who has had considerable previous diplomatic experience. Mr. Feng is a relative of one of the proprietors of the Wing On Company in Shanghai.

Mr. Wunszu King
金問泗
Chin Wen-szu

Mr. Wunszu King, appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai on April 12, 1928, is a native of Kashing, Chekiang province, where he was born in 1891. He attended Fuhtan University at Shanghai and the Peiyang University Law School at Tientsin, receiving the LL.B degree from the latter. Mr. King then went to the United States and entered Columbia University from which institution he was graduated with honors, receiving the degree of Master of Laws. He returned to China in 1916 and after passing the examinations for the diplomatic and consular service, was appointed to the department of administration in the Peking Foreign Office. In 1917 he served as a student attache at the Chinese Legation in Washington and in 1919 he served as a member of the secretariat of the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. In 1921 he served in a similar capacity with the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference. Upon his return to China in 1922 he again joined the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was assigned to the Preparatory Bureau for the Special Customs Tariff Conference. In 1924 Mr. King assisted at the Sino-Soviet Conference and in 1925 was a member of the department of claims of the Sino-Soviet Conference and also as a member of the committee of the Special Tariff Conference. In 1926-1927 he served as chief of the political affairs department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as vice-chairman of the committee on treaties at Peking. He assisted in the negotiations for a new Sino-Belgian treaty. Mr. King then went to Shanghai and was appointed adviser on foreign affairs in the Shanghai municipal government under Mayor Hwang Fu and later under Mayor Chang Ting-fang. He also served on the tariff commission under Sun Fo, Minister of Finance and also under T. V. Soong and at the same time assisted in the Nationalist Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Dr. C. C. Wu. When Hwang Fu was appointed Foreign Minister, Mr. King was appointed chief of the Department of International Affairs in the Ministry and on April 12 was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai.

Mr. Keegan and the Chinese Labor Union

Jeseph J. Keegan, an American formerly employed by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company as superintendent of wharves and warehouses, recently returned to the United States and in an interview appearing in one of the San Francisco newspapers declared that he lost his job with the Chinese steamship company because of the opposition of the Chinese labor unions to Keegan's attempt to introduce "American methods" into the Chinese shipping business. Mr. Keegan, who was called in the interview, "the general manager of the largest Chinese-owned corporation in China," stated that he refused to resign in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese labor unions so they called a ten-days strike and forced him out. He said the Chinese labor unions are all controlled by Moscow and that it will take China from fifty to a hundred, years to extablish a stable government "unless the Americans. Japanese and British step in an establish a commission government." He also declares in the interview that the Nationalists have created a "reign of terror" in all provinces under their control, and that the American people are being misinformed on the China situation because of false, unreliable propaganda circulated in America by "unreliable Americans living in China."

In view of a number of inaccuracies which appear in the foregoing statement by Mr. Keegan it might be of value to note that Mr. Keegan lost his job with the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, not because of the antagonism of the Chinese labor unions, but because he was an associate of Fu Siao-en, the Chinese president of the Company who was forced out office by the Nationalists because of Mr. Fu's alleged financial backing of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang the Northern militarist formerly in control of the Shanghai district. When the Nationalists came into Shanghai they charged the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company with assisting the Northern military faction by lending its boats and also by lending large sums of money to Sun Chuan-fang. When Mr. Fu suddenly left Shanghai last spring just prior to the Nationalists, he is alleged to have entrusted his interests to Mr. Keegan for safe keeping. Whether this report is accurate or not is not known, but it is known that Mr. Keegan's name appeared on a sign-board in front of Mr. Fu's residence on Avenue Joffre in the French Concession.

As stated in the foregoing, Mr. Keegan was superintendent of wharves and warehouses and not general manager. His duties were to look after the docking of ships and the apportioning of space in the godowns to shippers. Mr. Keegan's interview in the San Francisco paper stated that he was on his way to Washington, presumably for the purpose of setting American officialdom right as to what is really taking place in China.

Death of Pioneer in China's Cigarette Trade

The death occurred in Shanghai April 15 at the age of 78, of Claus Lauritz Andersen, the pioneer of the great tobacco industry in China. Mr. Andersen was for many years head of Mustard & Co., who introduced the first cigarette making machine into China and from this start eventually was developed the British Cigarette Co. and the British-American Tobacco Co., in the formation of which Mr. Andersem took an active part. Mr. Andersen was a bachelor and a man of considerable wealth. Two years ago he made a gift of £50,000 to the Danish National museun.

Trade in Third City of Chihli Suspended Because of War

The trade of Shihchiachuang, an important business center in Chihli, located at the junction of the Pehan and Shansi railways, is suspended on account of the civil war, according to correpondence appearing in the *North China Star*. Shops for the two railways are located there, also a cotton mill which in normal times employs 3,000 employees. No trains have come from Shansi for months and coal is selling at $40 or $50 a ton. Sihchiachuang is the third most important city in Chihli.

Tientsin Merchants Protest Against Excessive Taxation

The Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce held a meeting April 10 to protest against the excessive taxation which is now being levied on all trade in North China. A resolution was passed asking the Consular Body to make representations on behalf of the entire merchant body of Tientsin to the effect that the present system of illegal taxation should be abolished in order to prevent the destruction of trade and the ruin of the port of Tientsin.

In the United States Court for China

JOHN D. ZUMBRUM,
Plaintiff,
vs
ALEKO EUGENE LILIUS,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3054
Civil No. 1285

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April 5, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action to obtain foreclosure of a chattel mortgage.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein by his attorney, has this 5th day of April, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 5th day of April, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on March 26, 1928, John D. Zumbrum, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was residing in the United States of America, nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during the last six months prior to March 26, 1858.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 5th day of April, 1828, ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Shanghai, April 5th 1928.

Nationalists Start Drive on Marshal Chang Tso-Ling

BY J. B. P.

Severe fighting is now taking place all along the battle line between the Nationalist forces and the forces of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, who is literally fighting with his back to the wall—the Great Wall of China—which crosses northern Shansi and Chihli provinces and reaches the Gulf of Chihli at Shanghaikwan. Although some serious fighting has developed along the Shansi-Chihli border between Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi province and Chang Tso-ling's troops and also in northern Honan between Feng Yu-hsiang's troops and Fengtien and in southern and western Shantung between the forces of Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Chuan-fang—the battling up to the present has been more in the nature of a test of strength and preliminary to the hard fighting which is likely to come within the next three weeks.

Chang Tso-ling's Strategy

Marshal Chang Tso-ling, for the first time in a considerable period finds himself in a corner with his enemies united and adamant against his efforts to split them up. After his definite failure to reach a compromise with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi province, Marshal Chang ordered a general offensive against Shansi hoping to finish Yen before Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek could get into action. But this apparently has failed for both Feng and Chiang are moving. What has happened in the Shansi campaign is not definitely known but there has been heavy fighting in the vicinity Tsinghsing of hsien in western Chihli, this town being the junction of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the narrow gauge line which connects with Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi province. Marshal Chang has been trying here to drive the Shansi forces far enough back into the Shansi mountains that he can feel secure against an attempt on the part of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan to cut his (Chang's) line of communications when he advances south against Feng Yu-hsiang in Northern Honan and southern Chihli. In addition to this Chang Tso-ling's forces have also been advancing into Northern Shansi from the terminus of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway at Paotochen. Reports are also conflicting regarding this phase of the campaign, the Shansi forces claiming the capture of Paotochen and the retreat of Fengtien to Kalgan, but accurate reports are impossible to obtain.

Gen. Li Chi-sum, military leader at Canton who has returned to Kwangtung province following a conference at Nanking which has resulted in improved relations between Nanking and Hankow and Canton.

The Northern Honan Sector

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in his advance in a northern and northeasterly direction has encountered the Fengtien troops under Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli province and the troops of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang the chief Northern commander in Shantung province. Latest reports from Chengchow, Honan state that Feng has captured the town of Tzechow in southern Chihli and the towns of Yunchen and Kaisiang in western Shantung, the latter being an outpost of Tsining a strategic center in southwestern Shantung on the Grand Canal. Marshal Feng is following his usual tactics of advancing slowly but surely and not taking over more territory than he can control and reorganize. The fighting on this front is being conducted by Feng's chief commander, Gen. Lu Chung-lin who has command of the second unit. Three divisions of these troops have already crossed the Changho river into Southern Chihli. According to reports from this front airplanes are being freely used on both sides.

On Chiang Kai-shek's Front

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has charge of the fighting along the Shantung-Kiangsu border and according to latest reports is accomplishing results in forcing the Shantung troops under Sun Chuan-fang to retreat northward. The town of Lincheng on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was captured early in the week after a battle of twelve hours resulting in heavy losses on both sides. It was also reported that Hanchuang and Taierchuang, two other important towns in Southern Shantung had been captured and that some 12,000 prisoners were taken with a considerable stock of ammunition. In addition to this the town of Tsaochuang, a coal-mining center in southern Shantung was captured by the famous "Ironsides" which forces were recently transferred to the Shantung front from Kwangtung province following their eviction from Canton. The important town of Fenghsien on the Tientsin-Purow Railway has also been taken.

Then in addition to this campaign along the southern division of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Grand Canal, Chiang Kai-Shek is also advancing northward into Shantung from Haichow at the eastern end of the Lung-Hai Railway. Gen. Chiang's object here is to cut the Shantung Railway about midway between Tsingtao and Tsinanfu. The semi-official Japanese *Toho* news service reports from the North recently have stated that the Japanese are planning to evacuate the towns along the Shantung railway in order to avoid incidents.

The Nationalist Strategy

Both Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek are pressing into southern and western Shantung in the hope of forcing an evacuation of that province by Gen. Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang, believing that should this be accomplished, that it will so decrease the prestige and morale of the Fengtien party that they will not risk a battle on the plains of Chihli and may retreat back into Manchuria without further figthing. However, this is mere speculation, for it is possible that Marshal Chang Tso-ling is saving his best troops for a genuine test of strength either at Paotingfu or at Tsechow. The Nationalist spokesmen claim that the morale of Chang Tso-ling's troops is so low that the Mukden warlord will not dare to risk a serious battle, but this again is mere speculation for Chang may decide to stake all on a decisive battle, feeling that a withdrawal would be tantamount to a defeat and might prejudice his position in Manchuria.

Political Situation in the South

Of equal importance with the military phase of the Nationalist advance into the North is the political situation in the Nationalist camps in the background. This in many ways is more important than the military advance for a rebellion or factional conflict in the Yangtsze Valley between Nanking and Hankow or Nanking and Canton would have the effect of nullifying the military victories at the front. At the present the political situation in respect to Nanking and Hankow and Canton seems to be temporarily stabilized, this satisfactory situation being the direct result of Gen. Li Chi-sum's visit to Nanking. Gen. Li Chi-sum, who is the chief military commander at Canton and Chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government has been in Nanking for some time and largely through his efforts the threatened clash between Nanking and Hankow have been averted. Both Hankow and Canton are now controlled by the so-called Kwangsi faction in the Kuomintang, the leaders of this group being Generals Li Chi-sum, Bei Tsung-chi and Cheng Chien. Gen. Li Chi-sum visited Nanking upon the invitation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and then after a conference he exerted his influence to induce the Hankow Government to cooperate with Nanking in the Northern advance. Gen. Li Chung-jen, a member of the Kwangsi group who has been in Nanking assisting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has now gone to Hankow and assumed office as chairman of the Hupeh provincial government. Now it is reported that Hankow is sending troops northward along the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway with the object of assisting Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek in the Shantung campaign. Gen. Li Chi-sum has now returned to Canton while his associate, the Cantonese General Chen Ming-chu, has gone to Hankow and Changsha to assist in the preparations there for sending troops to the North. In an interview appearing in the *North-China Daily News* on Monday, April 16, Gen. Li declared that the relations of Hankow and Canton are satisfactory and that all will now cooperate in the Northern expedition against Chang Tso-ling.

Japanese Preparing to Switch Horses

Of considerable significance in connection with the military and political situation was a visit last week of Lantsou Noda, Chief Japanese secretary of the South Manchuria Railway to Honan province where he interviewed Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. In an interview following his conference with Marshal Feng, he stated that his purpose in visiting Marshal Feng was to explain the position and attitude of the South Manchuria Railway Company to the Kuominchun leader. A report of Mr. Noda's interview appears elsewere in this issue of *The Review*.

Men and Events

H. Kringle, of Bardwell Bros., New York City, is in Shanghai on business.

F. F. Glass, of the U. S. Consular staff at Amoy, is in Shanghai on a holiday.

Dr. J. L. McCartney has returned to Shanghai from a visit to the United States.

A Pacific Southwest Exposition will be held at Long Beach, Calif., July 27 to August 13.

Chang Fu-chia has been appointed President of the Provincial High Court of Kiangsi province.

George B. King, jr., of the British Cigarette Co., departed last week for a holiday in the United States.

Nasha Zarya is the name of a new Russian daily newspaper which has been established in Tientsin.

Mrs. C. H. Benson, wife of the general manager of the American Express Co. in Hongkong, is a visitor in Shanghai.

S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, went to Ningpo last week for an outing in the mountains of Chekiang province.

L. Wimbish of the British Cigarette Co. returned to Shanghai last week after spending six months on holiday in the United States.

Mrs. W. H. Pinckard, wife of the manager of the Manila branch of the Texas Co., is visiting her sister in Shanghai, Miss Jessie Dow.

Comm. G. D. Musso, Italian barrister, departed from Shanghai during the week on a trip to Italy. Mr. Musso is travelling *via* Siberia.

H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the Peking & Tientsin Times, passed through Shanghai during the week *enroute* to England on a holiday.

The *Kuo Wen* news agency on April 16 reported that as a result of a heavy "drought" in Manchuria several houses were knocked down and two women killed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fisher of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, arrived from America on the s. s. President Jackson, end of last week, *en route* for Hongkong.

Paul Nyhus, who has been in China for over a year doing research work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has returned to Shanghai from a tour of North China.

C. F. Bowden, managing director of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd., of London, England who has been in Shanghai on a business trip, has departed for North China.

A. J. Hughes, general manager of the China United Assurance Society, Ltd., will shortly proceed to England on a holiday. He expects to return to Shanghai end of the year.

Tang Er-ho, former Minister of Education in the Peking Government has been appointed President of Tsing Hua College in Peking in succession to Dr. Hawkling Yen who has resigned.

I. M. Blackwell, W. H. Faulkner, C. M. Inge, C. A. Ogburn, L. Wimbish and F. J. Hookham, of the British-American Tobacco Co. arrived in Shanghai from Seattle April 12.

Dr. Hu Shih delivered a lecture on Wang Mang (Socialistic Emperor of the First Century, A. D.) before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai April 19.

The Nanking Government Council on April 13 decided to instruct the National University Council to compile a textbook for school use dealing with the "traditional virtues of the Chinese people."

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Corbett have arrived in Shaghai from Mukden. Mr. Corbett for three years has been manager of the Standard Oil Co. at Mukden and has now been transferred to Shanghai.

The City Magistrate of Paoshan, located at the mouth of the Yangtsze, has recommended the installation of long-distance telephone service connecting the various towns and villages of his district.

The Nationalist Government Council has appropriated the sum of $39,000 monthly toward the expenses of the Ministry of the Interior, the action being taken in response to a request by Minister Hsueh Tu-pi.

Lieut. B. Bell of the U. S. Marine Corps, for some time stationed in Tientsin, has been ordered for duty on the President's yacht, the *Mayflower*, and will shortly proceed to his new station at Washington, D. C.

B. W. Fleisher, publisher and O. D. Russell, city editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo, returned to Shanghai this week from a trip to Hongkong and Canton and after a few days here will return to Japan.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES JOHN DOUGHTY,
Plaintiff,
vs
FLORENCE GARDNER DOUGHTY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3058
Civil No. 1287

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April, 13, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 12th day of April, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon defendant, herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 13th day of April, 1928, he Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on April 12, 1928, Charles John Doughty, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was residing at Baguio, Philippine Islands, nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during the last isx months prior to April 12th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 12th day of April, 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Harlan Walters, who has been connected with the Ford Motor Car Co. in Yokohama, is at present on a tour of Manchuria and North China. He is later coming to Shanghai to be the assistant manager of the Ford Co. here.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has recommended that posthumous compensation and honors be granted by the Nationalist Government on behalf of Gen. Chang Chao-tsen, who recently was murdered in Tientsin, supposedly at the hands of agents of Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

The American community at Tientsin is conducting a drive to raise funds to establish an American school. At last reports Mex $3,662.50 had been pledged. More than a score of workers are engaged in the drive and American as well as non-American firms are contributing.

Harry H. Willock, a retired business man of Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting in Shanghai on his way home to the United States following a trip through India, Siam, Straits Settlements and South China. Mr. Willock addressed the members of the Pan-Pacific Association at the Union Club, April 18.

A representative of the Kuominchun in Shanghai has flatly denied the statement contained in a recent news despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Peking to the effect that General Feng's armies were responsible for looting the Canadian Presbyterian Missionary stations in Northern Honan.

John Kirkman Baxter, editor of the *Panama American*, published at Panana, Canal Zone, is visiting in Shanghai on his way around the world. Mr. Baxter went to Panama several years ago as a member of the Panama Canal Commission, but resigned to assisst in the establishment of an American newspaper.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. McCarthy departed for the United States last week on the s.s. President Madison on a six months' holiday. Mr. McCarthy who has been assistant general passenger agent of the Robert Dollar Co. in the Far East, will be connected with the head office in San Francisco in future.

Mrs. Arthur P. Henningsen departed last week for a six months holiday in the United States. Mrs. Henningsen will spend most of her time at Minneapolis, Minn., where she will visit her mother Mrs, McNeill and Miss Mabelle McNeill. The latter was a visitor to Shanghai last summer.

Edward Hunter, a member of the editorial staff of the *Japan Advertiser* at Tokyo, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday, April 18 and departed immediately for Hankow to become editor of the *Hankow Herald* during the absence of Bruno Schwartz who is proceeding to the United States for medical treatment.

David E. Duff was arrested and charged before Judge M D. Purdy at the U. S. Court for China April 16 with embezzling Tls. 18,491,46, while acting as agent in Shanghai for Cyril MacNair, carrying on business as the Union Oil Co. Judge Purdy fixed the bail at G$5,000. Counsel for Duff stated that the latter had been in bad health for some time.

H. Pickard-Destelan came down to Nanking from Peking end of last week and assumed office as Co-Director General of Posts for the Southern Directorate-General of Posts holding office there concurrently with that of the northern Directorate General of Posts, Peking. After signing the necessary agreements, Mr. Destelan returned to Peking.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai has been called for April 26 at 5.30 p.m. to discuss the structural defects of their present building, which are reported to be so serious that unless something is done the Society may have to curtail its activities. Tentative plans are on foot to raise Tls 100,000 to erect a new fire-proof building.

The *Pan-Pacific Monthly*, which is the organ of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, which has as one of its principal objects the bringing about of closer relations and a better understanding between the people of China and the people of the countries bordering the Pacific, in its issue for April prints articles on the "Road to Understanding," "Japan and Pacific Problems", etc.

Yi Pei-chi, Nationalist Minister of Mining and Agriculture has recommended that the Li-Shan coal mine in Anhwei province be placed under the administration of the Ministry and that the Yi Hua iron mine at Suanchen and the Pu Yi Forestry Development Corporation at Tingyuan be confiscated on the grounds that they are owned by Ni Sze-chung, the former "notorious" Northern tuchun.

Judge M. D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China April 16 granted the application to reopen the case made by O.G. Steen, one of the defendants in the suit brought by the liquidators of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation for the payment of the value of 358 shares in the Realty Syndicate. The ground of the application was that new and important evidence had been discovered, but later Judge Purdy refused to entertain it.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

April 10—Sun Chuan-fang establishes headquarters Tsining purpose meeting Chiang Kai-shek offensive; reported Chiang has main body Nationalist troops at Hsuchowfu with reserves at Chuchow and Pengpu and that Chiang plans drive on Tsingtao from Haichow; considerable anxiety Nationalist circles regarding Japan's reputed intentions re-intervene in Shantung—Japanese *Toho* report from Peking states Fengtien troops occupied Changteh and that Feng is withdrawing leaving arms and ammunition—Lives of 600 Chinese miners lost in Fushun collieries in Manchuria result breaking reservoir—*Toho* report from Peking states Fengtien 8th, 16th and 17th armies have captured Houlu and Chinghsin on Shansi front forcing Shansi to withdraw west of Chinghsin, while Fengtien 29th army on Peking-Hankow line has defeated Feng's troops in vicinity of Fenglochen and have captured Changeth; Gen. Chang Chung-chang goes to Tsinan expecting clash between Shantung and Nationalist troops shortly—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang returns to Peking from front to confer with his father, Chang Tso-ling over war situation—Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang issue orders forbidding military from interfering with civil administration in war zone—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Gen. Li Chung-jen commander of 4th group army and orders him to front on Peking-Hankow line—Nanking Ministry of Communications appoints Li Chung-kung, Ma Chun-wu, Hsia Kwang-yu, and Shen Fan to Yangtsze River Commission—Nationalist Military Council issues orders for punishment of deserters—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states that reports of Shansi reverses from Peking are inaccurate and that while Fengtien has made a considerable advance and used considerable ammunition that Shansi position unchanged—Chiang Kai-shek holds military conference at Hsuchowfu—Chinese newspapers in Shanghai sending correspondents to Honan to inspect conditions—Nationalist Government orders Anhwei and Kiangsi governments to send 40 piculs of rice every ten days to front. Dutch Minister invites China to send delegates to Commercial Educational Conference—Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Amoy demands removal of Japanese police headquarters—French Consul General at Hankow permits Chinese police to search concession for alleged Communists—Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai entertains Generals Li Chi-sum and Chen Ming-chu of Canton—1,200 cases of ammunition shipped to battle front from Shanghai arsenal.

April 11—Dispute between Chinese and Japanese over railway issue in Manchuria becomes more serious, Japanese Minister calling on Wen-kan, Peking Foreign Minister and asking him to reflect on situation; South Manchuria Railway refuses to transport 1,200 troops belonging to Fengtien general—Chang Yao-chen and also 1000 Fengtien cavalry. Japan threatening to discontinue connection with Chinese railways—Mr. Hori, Counsellor of Japanese Legation Peking arrives Shanghai to inspect situation—Yoshizawa in *Toho* interview declares Japan will consider "other measures" if Chang Tso-ling does not meet Japanese views on Manchuria railway issue—3,500 students at Foochow parade before Japanese Consulate shouting "Down with Imperialism" but no incidents develop—Madame Sun Yat-sen arrives in Berlin on way to America—Wunsz King, newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs calls on foreign consuls at Shanghai—Honan Government makes census of Buddhist temples in preparation converting them into schools—Chiang Kai-shek urges Li Chi-sum and Chen Min-chu to take an active part in the Northern expedition—Hankow military conference decides to dispatch two armies under Generals Yeh Chi and Wei Yi-san to Honan front—Nationalist troops start general offensive on Shantung border—Wireless communication between Shanghai and Szechuen province established—Feng Yu-hsiang orders his surplus troops to assist Honan farmers—Nanking Ministry of Interior organizes technical committee of engineers—Gen. Hsu Ching-tang at Canton recaptures Hweilai area in East River district from Communists; Peng Pai Communist leader, reported retreating to mountains—Hupeh desides to establish provincial bank under management of Tang Yui-jen—Hankow report states Gen. Fan Shih-sheng has defeated the Communists in southern Hunan—Two representatives from Tibet arrive at Nanking for conference with government—*Kuo Wen* agency report states Hwang Fu, Nationalist Foreign Minister will shortly reopen negotiations with the British for settlement of Nanking incident—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang obtains $1,000,000 from

his father for war purposes—Wang Ching-chi, Minister to Belgium threatens to resign because of "uncertain attitude" of Belgium regarding drafting of new Sino-Belgian treaty. Gen. Li Chung-jen, chairman of Hupeh provincial government urges Gen. Bei Tsung-chi to go to the front and help with the Northern military expedition.

April 12-13—Representative of Kuominchun officially denies report circulated by *Reuters* that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops in Honan have looted missionary property—Gen. Chen To-chun, commander of 32nd army and head of the Shanghai-Woosung gendarmie has prohibited circulation of rumors detrimental to Nationalist military movements at front—Kiangsi provincial reconstruction bureau sends Chiu Ming-hsin to Europe for purpose of making a study of the pottery business—Canton army headquarters issues warning against Russian communists—Nanking Central Political Council issue regulations for organization of Judicial Administration Committee—Yi Pei-chi, Minister of Mining and Agriculture recommends that the Anhwei Li Shan Coal mine be placed under administration of the Ministry and that the Yi Hua Iron Mine at Sunanchen and the Pu Yi Forestry development corporation be confiscated owing to the fact that they are owned by the "notorious" Ni Sze-chung, former Northern tuchun—Generals Hu Chung-tuh and Tao Chun assume office as director and co-director of Hupeh Bandit suppression corps—Hupeh Provincial Government appoints special liquidation committee for Han Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Works at Hankow owing to the company's heavy liabilities of "over $20,000,000;" action being taken to prevent company from falling into hands of Japanese—*Ta Chung* news agency report states that action of Kuominchun in taking over control of properties of British-American Tobacco Company in Honan are due to fact that Chinese agent had incurred heavy liabilities and then fled; report also states that foreigners have no right to operate businesses in interior which are contrary to treaties—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan's troops arrive in Hsuchow for participation in Shantung campaign—Gen. Wei Li-huang appointed garrison commander at Hsuchowfu—China Merchants Steam Navigation Company temporarily suspends sailings on Yangtsze owing to commandeering of ships by Kiangsi military authorities—Cheng Tsung-yen appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Honan in place of Y. L. Tong who has been appointed vice-minister of foreign affairs—Wuntszu King, foreign commissioner at Shanghai asks Shanghai Municipal Council to remove barbed wire entanglements from main streets of city—*Kuo Min* report states that Taierchwang and Jihchao, Shantung, have been captured by Nationalists—H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Industry appoints Samuel Zau of Shanghai head of division of commerce and Chen Fei-shih as counsellor to ministry—Nanking protests regarding alleged Soviet intrigue in Mongolia—Kiangsu provincial government raises $800,000 for famine relief in Northern Kiangsu and southern Shantung—Fighting continues between Fengtien and Shansi at Liangtsekwan—Gen. Lu Chung-lin of Kuominchun establishes headquarters at Hsinhsiang—Fengtien troops on Peking-Hankow line concentrating at Fenglotsung—Lo Wen-kan, Peking Foreign Minister asks British Minister Lampson to resume negotiations for rendition of Tientsin British Concession—Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Ching-kiang, Yeh Tsu-chang, Chen Ko-fu, Yu Yu-jen, Tan Yen-kai and Ting Wei-feng appointed members of Nanking central financial committee—Large attendance expected at National Educational Conference at Nanking on April 15—Gen. Lu Chung-lin's troops of Kuominchun reported to have occupied Hantan with Northerners retreating to Cheng-an—American Legation in Peking preparing to issue "full" statement on settlement of Nanking incident.

April 14-15—Japanese report from Tientsin states that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Northern militarist has cut the Tientsin-Pukow Railway south of Hanchuang to prevent Nationalist advance—Chinese in Manchuria disconnect telephone service with Japanese police station at Kuantsecheng on grounds that Japanese have no right to establish police station in that area; Japanese lodge strong protest—Chang Yin-huai, acting Communications Minister continues his protests regarding Japanese actions in Manchuria (referred to in editorial columns this issue)—Gang of bandits raid town now Shuangchiang on the Peiho in Chihli province and kidnap fifty hostages—Japanese report from Peking states that Chiang Kai-shek is advancing north from Haichow area with intentions of cutting the Shantung railway and that Japanese are planning to evacuate towns near Tsingtao to prevent trouble—Japanese fleet departs from Hongkong following friendly visit (referred to in editorial columns)—Peking Government approaches Diplomatic Body to make arrangement for regulating importion of radio sets—Report from Chengchow states that Lantsou Noda, secretary of South Manchuria Railway visits Feng Yu-hsiang and sounds the Christian General on his attitude toward Japanese interests in Manchuria—Nationalists claim capture of Lincheng in Southern Shantung with Northerners retreating toward Tsinanfu—Nationalist 2nd group army under Sun Liang-chen recaptures Yuncheng in western Shantung—Chengchow report states that 4,000 Chihli troops under Gen. Chu Yu-pu, have been surrounded by 20,000 red spear troops—Nanking Government decides to establish naval bases at Amoy and Mamoi in Fukien province—Nanking grants $35,000 for upkeep of Interior Department—Chinese protest drilling of Japanese marines on Chinese territory at Shanghai—Transit and passenger fares on the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow lines to be "slightly" increased—Shanghai arsenal sends more supplies to front—Feng Yu-hsiang calls conference at Kaifeng for purpose of considering reconstruction in Honan—Feng claims capture of 2,000 Fengtien troops with large stock of ammunition at Yunchen—Gen. Hsih Ying, former head of Shanghai arsenal appointed head of reconstruction in Hupeh—Nationalists using airplanes on Shantung front—Admiral Yang Shu-chuang calls financial conference for Fukien province at Foochow on 21st—Gen. Wang Yuan-hsiang appointed head of military department of Kweichow government by Gen. Chow Hsi-chong, chairman of provincial government—Gen. Chien Ta-chung officially inaugurated as commander of the police and defense forces in the Shanghai-Woosung area.

April 16—Chiang Kai-shek reports capture of Tenghsien, and Kuyehhsien in southern and western Shantung by Nationalist forces; Chiang arrives at Lincheng to direct further advance of Nationalist forces into Shantung—Gen. Chu Peh-teh asks to be relieved of his post as chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government in order to devote his entire attention to the Northern advance—Chang Tze-kiang, chairman of the Nationalist Advisory Committee goes to Hsuchow—Hunan and Hupeh troops from Hankow reach Lung-Hai Railway area on advance to north to assist Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek—Col. Tai Shih-fu, commissioner of public safety at Shanghai establishes guards at postoffices to prevent robberies—Serious rallway accident due to collission of trains on Tientsin Pukow line north of Pukow causes deaths of several persons—American, British, Dutch and Japanese consul-generals at Shanghai ask for revision of Provisional Court agreement; matter referred to Hwang Fu, Foreign Minister—American and Chinese authorities appoint joint-commission to investigate Nanking losses—Hsueh Tu-pei, Minister of Interior recommands use of native products, asking Government to issue mandate to that effect—Nationalists announce amalgamation of Nanking and Shanghai arsenals—Shansi troops announce capture of Paotochen at terminus of Peking-Suiyuan Rallway in northern Shansi—Tang Er-ho appointed president of Tsing Hua College in Peking in succession to Dr. Hawkling Yen who has resigned—Hankow report claims Communists completely "cleaned-up" in southern and eastern Hunan—Chiang Kai-shek sends $400,000 to Hankow for military expenses incidental to Northern drive—Chang Tso-ling promotes Gen. Chow Tso-hua to Field-Marshal.

April 17—Japanese reports from Shantung indicate virtual collapse of Northern armies under Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang in Shantung; Tsining captured by Nationalists—Li Chi-sum arrives at Hongkong on British steamer, proceeds immediately to Canton—Peking Government recedes from position in Manchuria and agrees to return rolling stock to Japanese—Japanese *Toho* report from Tsinan, capital Shantung, states Northern commanders decide to withdraw northward and shorten lines—More troops start south from Changchun, Manchuria to help Chang Tso-ling—Unconfirmed report that Chang Tso-ling has captured Taiyuanfu, Shansi province—Nationalist reports from war zone claim capture of Tsining, Lincheng, Tsaochowfu, Tsaochuang, Ichowfu, Yenchow—Gen. Ho Yin-chin, Nationalist chief-of-staff in *Kuo Min* interview claims downfall of Northern militarists now certain—Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang urges all party members to give unquestioned obedience to party orders—Gen. Hu Chung-tu, garrison commander at Wu-Han forbids recruiting of bandits—Nationalist Admiral Yang Shu-chwang orders subordinates to put ships in readiness for service on Shantung coast—Gen. Chen Ta-chun, garrison commander at Shanghai orders construction of barracks to obviate necessity billeting troops in private or public buildings—Prominent gentry in Shantung moving toT ientsin to escape war situation.

KIMONOS & HAORIS

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44-301

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The "Red Menace" Novelized

"The Red Dragon" by Lewis Stanton Palen. Houghton Mifflin Co., $2.00.

This really is a Story of Modern China: there is no mistaking the ring of genuineness which runs through it. And yet—and yet, the young Westerner who has not, like Mr. Palen, "for a quarter of a century kept a finger on the pulse of the Chinese Giant," can scarcely avoid the feeling in reading it that it contains mysteries which are almost too great for common mortals to believe. But then, of course, we are plainly told that "the ways of the Secret Societies are past finding out." The only possible reply is, that the majority of foreign visitors in China have so little opportunity of finding them out that they don't even know of their existence. There is something very strange to the uninitiated foreigner in a story which places the Kuomintang in the same class as those mysterious names, the White Lotos, the Trias, and the Elder Brothers. Anyone who has attended the ordinary branch meetings of a local Kuomintang will even be inclined to laugh. And when the plot of the book works to a climax where both the unscrupulous Peking politicians and the unpractical Kuomintang and Communist idealists are swept off the scene, to give place to a picture of the all-powerful leaders of the Secret Societies, in alliance with the great scholar-bandit of the North-West, discovering and proclaiming a new boy-Emperor, who shall be the founder of a new dynasty destined to bring peace to China—well, one begins to forget the trueness of the rest of the book—or else to question one's own familiarity with the real factors in Chinese life.

But all that has very little to do with Mr. Palen's tale as a tale—of which it can only be said that it is a rattling good one, covering the whole coast of China from Canton to Peking, including inland adventurous expeditions both in Kwangtung and in the North, and introducing a variety of characters calculated to give the reader an excellent grasp of the complexity of Chinese life and politics. The hero of the book is a young American consular attache. But almost more central than he is the young Russian girl whom he meets and falls in love with, only to find that she is the "Courier of the (Communist) Revolution." Of her, we must say that Mr. Palen has made her psychologically credible, and very attractive. But we have grave doubts as to whether young Communist girl revolutionaries who have been entrusted with "courier" work of prime importance are really as amenable and plastic as Mr. Palen makes his Alexandra turn out to be in the end. However, we must remember that Mr. Palen now "spends his winters on the Riviera and his summers in Switzerland."

J. D. M.

Russia Today

Present-Day Russia, by Ivy Lee; The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Price G.$2.50.

This book is an enlargement and revision of Mr. Lee's previous book, "The U. S. S. R.: A World Enigma." which was published last year for private circulation following a ten days' trip to Moscow. Mr. Lee, the author of the book calls himself an "adviser in public relations," and as such has connections with many of the largest financial interests of the world. The original of this book was written by Mr. Lee shortly following the conclusion of a contract between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Soviet Government whereby Socony was granted a concession for the marketing of Soviet oil, a matter which has received wide publicity and has aroused serious controversy with British oil interests, particularly the Royal Dutch Shell. Mr. Lee who is connected with the Standard Oil of New York, probably had much to do with the negotiation of the contract with the Soviet Oil Monopoly.

"Present-Day Russia" is a survey of Soviet Russia covering such subjects as "Getting Into and Out of Russia," "Moscow," "Creating the Socialist Atmosphere," "Soviet Propaganda," "Marriage, Women and Children," "How Russia Learns of the World and How the World Learns of Russia," "Concessions," "Foreign Relations," "Russia and the United States," "Trade Relations," and a "World Dilemma," etc. Two chapters, "Marriage, Women and Children," and "Trade Relations" did not appear in the original edition.

The book is most interesting and a valuable addition to the literature on Russia. It is well and simply written and constitutes a logical and careful matter-of-fact answer to questions pertaining to conditions in Russia. It undoubtedly constitutes a strong argument for American recognition of Russia, but regardless of the element of diplomatic recognition the facts stand that America and Russia are growing closer every day through their trade relations which are now said to be greater than before the war when the diplomats had a hand in the situation.

B. J.

Former British Consul Writes in Philosophic Vein

Autumn Leaves by E. T. C. Werner. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh Ltd.

This is a collection of essays and lectures by one who stayed long in China as British Consul, and, having studied the Chinese culture, understood its truer significance. The author is a gifted writer and in his flowing style presents facts—philosophical and sociological—in a highly interesting manner, at once thought-provoking and entertaining.

The author presents a comprehensible theory of the Universe in which he analyses the great phenomena and concludes that "the universe is a caused, continuing process, not a static reality."

Mr. Werner presents a very thoughtful essay on the Chinese group-instinct, which will enable the reader to understand many Chinese psychological and sociological phenomena which apparently defy solution.

The best writing in the book is the author's essay on Reconstruction Without Regeneration. It is indeed a masterpiece in which justice, freedom, and liberty are held above economic consideration.

The author holds emphatically that the nation which falls in morality, digs its own grave. "It is no mere coincidence or accident that immorality (sexual immorality, untruth, injustice, and general relaxation of ethical ideas) is a conspicuous symptom when nations are about to enter on the last stage before dissolution."

Here is the author's estimate of the Chinese among whom he lived so long:

"Here was a peace-loving, industrious, non-militant race, living in a vast, rich, undeveloped land, with a high ethical standard, domestic, prolific, sober, thrifty, agricultural, honorable in mercantile transactions, willing to learn, willing to be guided, willing to be truly great." But he finds that the government of China is doing nothing to teach morality to its citizens. This is the chief cause of the backwardness of the Chinese of the Republican times.

In his Rebuttal Notes, each of which is worthy of serious notice, the author condemns the practice of intemperance noticed every evening in the foreign clubs in China.

The author does not like Lenin and in the same paper hurls epithets against the Bolshevist leader.

In his autobiographical note the author relates the events of China witnessed by him, among which those relating to the Revolution of 1911 are thrilling and graphic.

This is a bulky volume covering 747 pages. But it is interesting reading and there is no boredom in its pages. There are many things about China scattered on its pages which it is worthwhile to know. It is of use to both foreigners and Chinese, and leaves us wiser and in a better thinking mood.

H. P. Shastri.

An English Love Story

A Fairy Leapt Upon My Knee, by Bea Howe. New York: The Viking Press.

"A Fairy Leapt Upon My Knee" is a poor title for a delightful and exceedingly well written love story of English life. The characters, William, a country squire of a scientific turn of mind and Evelina a city maiden, fall in love and the story deals of their strivings for understanding and adjustment, in which the fairy plays a not inconsiderable part.

Established 1901, 26 years of experience and judgment gained during this period are at your service.
Tuck Chang & Co.
(Jewellers)
67 Broadway, Shanghai

The Three Principles Abridged for School Use

Three Principles English Reader, by Baen Lee, A. M., M.B.A. Shanghai: New Age Publishing Company. Paper, $1.40. Cloth, $1.80.

This is primarily a volume for schools. Mr. Lee has translated Dr. Sun Yat-sen's *Three Principles* into English, but in an abriged form, and in simple language. The idea, of course, is that the student will gain a good knowledge of English and of the three Principles at the same time. One of the advantages to a Chinese student of studying the Principles in English, the author claims, is that because of the greater time that the student must necessarily devote to study, he will get a more thorough knowledge of them than if he read them over quickly in the original Chinese. Students are assisted in getting the correct meaning of the more difficult English words by copious Chinese-English notes at the end of each "book." The three "books" are entitled respectively: Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood.

Old Established Directory in New Dress

Rosenstock's Business Directory, 1928. Shanghai: Francis C. Millington.

This is the first edition of this old established Directory under its new ownership. The Shanghai section of the Directory, which accounts for about a half of the volume, had been issued about a month earlier under the name of "Hongs and Homes." The getting out of a Directory is a stupendous task, and nowhere more difficult than in China. Rosenstock's had already established a place for itself under its old ownership, and the new owner has made many improvements, particularly typographically, as he has established a printing department under the name of the Willow Pattern Press, well equipped with modern machinery. Rosenstock's is a model of classification and contains, besides the names of business firms and residents, much useful general information.

Appointed Acting U. S. District Attorney

James B. Davies, American practicing attorney at Shanghai has been appointed Acting United States District Attorney in place of Dr. George Sellett who has gone to San Francisco to be present at the hearing of the appeal of Leonard Husar previous District Attorney who was convicted here on a charge of accepting a bribe in an opium smuggling case.

Mr. James B. Davies

Mr. Davies came to China in 1911 when he was appointed Clerk of the United States Court for China, which position he held until 1913 when he retired to engage in the practice of law in Shanghai. He is now a member of the law firm of Davies and Bryan with offices at 4 Hongkong Road. Mr. Davies is a graduate of the Detroit College of Law wherehe received the LL. B. degree in 1904. Dr. George Sellett will probably be absent from Shanghai for several months since he plans to visit his home at Witt, Illinois, and also hopes to spend considerable time in Washington, D. C. before returning to Shanghai.

When You Think of PAINT Think of CAMPBELL

H. B. Campbell

14 Foochow Road,

Shanghai.

Paper Made From Reeds in Shanghai Paper Mill

Chinese paper is mostly manufactured from bamboo, rice straw, mulberry bark and bark of the *Chu* tree. Worn out fish nets are also used to some extent. In the modern machine mills organized on western lines, wood pulp, rags, old hemp fibre, rice straw and a species of alkaline plant constitute the raw material for paper making, and both Chinese paper and paper of foreign type are manufactured from them. Now, however, a new kind of raw material is added to the list, and it may be considered an innovation of the Kiangnan Paper Mill at Tsaokadoo. Shanghai. The mill uses the reeds that grow in marshes and along river banks, and from them manufactures *lien-shih* and *mao-pien* two most popular kinds of Chinese paper. The machinery is the same as used in foreign mills, but instead of the ordinary felt carpet which carries the thin pulp over the heater, where if is dried and becomes paper, the mill uses fine bamboo matting which produces a kind of watermark in the paper, as is found in all Chinese handmade paper. This reed paper proves to be better than the ordinary *lien-shih* and *mao-pien*, and is now very popular with the publishing companies, such as the Commercial Press and Chung Hwa Book Company, which buy large quantities from the mill for printing their books. It is said that the Chihli Industrial Laboratory, Tientsin, once experimented in manufacturing paper from reeds, and some Japanese also made a trial of it in Korea, but this mill is the first in China that has applied the process on a business basis. The producing capacity of the mill is about 45,000 reams a year, of which reed paper constitutes the greater half. As pure water is necessary to the manufacture of good paper, the mill has an artesian-well of its own which can supply 800,000 to 1,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. The capitalization of the company is $400,000.—*Chinese Economic Bulletin.*

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Negotiating for China Merchant Wharves in Shanghai

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of the wharves in Shanghai and Pootung belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., according to the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai. The China Merchants has two wharves on the Shanghai side, the Central and Lower. The one at Pootung is known as the Eastern. The China Merchants wharves have the advantage of deep water and they are very popular berthing spots for the largest ocean liners.

It is an open secret that the British Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has a lien on the China Merchants property of several million taels, and it is understood that the interest on the outstandings has fallen considerably behind.

Some time ago advertisements were published in the Shanghai newspapers in which the Nationalist government notified the public that it would refuse to recognize any sale of the China Merchants wharves that did not have its approval. At that time it was understood that negotiations were going on to have the Canadian Pacific Line take over the wharves, but evidently the negotiations fell through.

These wharves have always paid a handsome profit, but it is stated that the salaries of the staffs at the wharves and also of the steamers are way in arrears. It is stated that six million dollars is the figure at which the N. Y. K. is negotiating to take over the wharves.

Raw Silk Exchange Incorporated in New York

The National Raw Silk Exchange, limited to 250 members, has been incorporated in New York, to commence operations in July, according to a special dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser*. This is the first attempt that has been made to put silk trading on an independent basis, and one of the incorporators is F. R. Henderson, one of the organizers of the Rubber Exchange. It is announced that the new Silk Exchange will generally follow the policy of the Rubber Exchange.

The new Silk Exchange has come as a sort of bombshell to the New York Cotton Exchange, which has its representative, Leon B. Lowenstein, at present in Japan, for the express purpose of making arrangements to deal in raw silk futures, the very object for which the new Silk Exchange has been organized.

The articles of incorporation for the Silk Exchange state that its object is "to provide and regulate exchange facilities for the purchase and sale of raw silk, its products and by-products, to maintain uniformity in the rules, regulations and usages of the silk business, to decrease the local risks of the silk business in general and to promote the buying and selling of silk products."

Pictures Wanted

The China Weekly Review will pay a reasonable price for pictures showing interesting phases of Chinese life.

If you have pictures showing battles, soldiers on the march, pictures taken in the famine area, or any pictures having news interest—send them in. If they are not suitable, they will be returned to you.

Pictures should not be smaller than 3″ × 4″; if smaller, send along films for development.

Be sure to enclose your name and address with all pictures, to

Picture Editor

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 5	Sale Price Apr. 12th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % Apr. 12th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	112	112	6.97
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102¾	102⅞	6.69
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	100⅜	100½	5.96
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	98½	99⅞	7.01
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104	104	6.58
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	85¼	85½	6.32
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107¾	107½	6.36
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	101	101	6.91
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102½	102¾	6.73
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104⅝	10f	6.51
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	100	100	6.50
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	—	not quoting	
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	102	102	6.26
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	101	100⅞	7.42
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100⅝	100⅝	6.93
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	98	96	7.29
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	110	110	6.36
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	98	99	7.07
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	—	995	2.01
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	107¼	107½	6.89
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	—	Mutilated
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield.....					6.95

The National City Company, The National City Bank uilding, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 18, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Owing to the incidence of the Easter holidays there was no publication of this circular last week. Throughut the period under review the price of Bar Silver in London has fluctuated only slightly, to-days quotations being 26¼d. for both spot and forward deliveries. The official T/T rates on London and New York remain unchanged at 2/6¾d. and 62½d. respectively, but the following rates are available to-day, T/T on London 2/7⅛d., on New York 63⅜. Yen 75⅛. The firmness of the market is attributed to information having been received that the Nanking Mint would shortly be re- pened

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 54,504,000 an increase of Tls. 1,682,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 88,350,000 an increase of $ 2,050,000

Estimated value Tls. 118,116,000 as against Tls. 136,699,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thurs. April 5	April 6-9	Tuesday Wed. 10	April 11	Tue day Fri. Apr. 12	13	Sat. Mon. Apr. 14	16	Tues. Wed. Apr. 17	18
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*		*opening closing*		*opening closing*		*opening closing*	
T/T London	2/6 750	2/6¾		2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 13/16		2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7		2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
T/T India	170.546	170¾		170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
T/T France	1,590,000	1590		1590	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590
T/T N. Y.	62.500	62 1/2		62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
T/T Demand		62 5/8		62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8
T/T Hamburg		261½		261½	261½	261½	261½	261½	261½	261½	261½
T/T H'kong	79.310	79⅜		79⅜	79½	79⅜	79½	79⅜	79½	79½	79½
T/T Japan	75.384	76 5/8		76 5/8	76 5/8	76 5/8	76 5/8	76 7/16	76 1/4	76 5/16	76 3/16
T/T Batavia	155.027	155		155	155	155	155	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¼
T/T Straits	90.787	90¾		90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90½	90½	90½	90⅜
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.750	2/8¾		2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 7/8		2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.062	2/9 1/16		2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,660.000	1660		1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	65.875	65 7/8		65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	63 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66⅜		66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜

EASTER HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Ap. 5th	Apr. 6o 9th	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 5/16		26 1/4	26 1/4	26 5/16	26 5/16	26 1/4	26 3/16	26 1/4	
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$57¼		57¼	57¼	57⅜	57⅛	57¼	57¼	57¼	26¼ 57⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 372.20		371.40	371.00	370.60	369.60	368.10	368.60	367.00	367.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 110.0		110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100....	Tls.728		72.7125	72 6	72.6	72.- 6125	72.6	72.6	72.575	72.475
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%		2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day										
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day										

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.99
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 488⅜
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 15/32